**INSURANCE.**

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

**INSURANCE.**

Will Millowners put into practice their own remedy to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

VOL. XVII NO 44-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 20 1929 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India L.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden. | |
| 23 Feb. | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 1 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 " | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 16 " | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 23 " | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 " | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Sanchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 " | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 " | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 " | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 11 " | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 " | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 25 " | Narkunda x.. | | 16,672 |
| 1 June | Macedonia .. | | 11,000 |
| 8 " | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 15 " | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 " | Mooltan .. | | 20,847 |
| 29 " | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 6 July | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 13 " | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 20 " | Maloja .. | | 20,837 |
| 27 " | Kaisar i-Hind. | | 11,518 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea. | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .... | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 21st Mar. 11th Apr. | Dumana * .. Domala * .. | 8427 8441 |

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A | £64 | £112 |
| | B | £60 | £105 |

## SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date About 1929. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Feb. | Tamatsu M* | | Straits and Japan. |
| 1st Mar. | Naldera | .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |
| 2nd " | Alipore | .. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 12th " | Kidderpore | .. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 15th " | Mantua | .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |
| 29th " | Narkunda | .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 26th April | Mooltan | .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 10th May. | Rajputana | .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 24th " | Maloja | .. | Colombo and Australia, |
| 7th June. | Ranpura | .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 21st " | Nnidera | .. | Colombo and Australia |

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1929 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Feb. | Baroja | .. | Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 22nd " | Vasna | .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 23rd " | Chakla | .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 25th " | Vita | .. | Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 27th " | Karoa | .. | East & South Africa. |
| 6th Mar. | Ellora | .. | Mombassa and Zanzibar only. |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

## SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hakodate Maru | 5303 | 17 Feb. | 5 Mar. |
| *Koyei Maru .. | 4739 | 17 " | 3 " |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @6 " |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 2 Mar. | 16 Mar. |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @20 " |
| *Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 17 Mar. | 29 " |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | -- -- | 3 April |
| *Akita Maru .. | 3817 | 24 Mar. | 7 " |
| *Ceylon Maru .. | 4905 | 30 " | 12 " |
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @17 " |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 4 Apr | 18 " |

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | 7 Mar. | 24 Mar. |
| Fushima Maru .. | 11000 | 21 " | 7 April |
| Hakozaki Maru.. | 10300 | 4 Apr. | 21 " |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hongkong. | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 20 Mar. | 28 Mar. |
| Tenyo Maru .. | 22000 | 3 April | 10 April |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

## BANKING

### Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | " | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | " | 102,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Seattle |
| Bombay | London | Singapore |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Shimonoseki |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Canton | Manila | San Francisco |
| Changchun | Marunouchi | Samarang |
| Darien | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
| Fongtien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hamburg | New York | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeir | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

### SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

## BANKING

### Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 23,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Manibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.,
General Manager.

### Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. 86,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
**For Your Clothes**
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

### THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD.

(Est. 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists. | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars apply to:—*
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
*AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.*

### CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.
NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V., Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

**A Road**

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

**KAMSHASTRA**

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

### WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| Bonus per | 1000 p.a. |
|---|---|
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1\|2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
### EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.**

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

**Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions**

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

# Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local Rs. a. | Mofussil Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| Half-Yearly | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| Quarterly | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| Monthly | 1 14 | 2 4 |

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 60 per year.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

**ONE ANNA**

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, knowing filing work. Apply Box No. 2248, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31828

### HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For Gujrati Hindus, GROUND floor of No. 11 Vachha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi. Apply PRANJIVAN VUSSONJEE MUNJEE at the premises.
C R1467

TO LET—2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Floors of 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort. Accommodation one big room and two small rooms with electric lights on each floor. Rent Rs. 80/- for each floor. Apply or write to owner JAMNADAS BAXI at 35/37 Bazar Gate, Fort.
C R1460

### TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

### LOANS.

Rs3000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

### EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.
M R1391

### WANTED.

WANTED—A pair of smooth FOX-TERRIER pups. Communicate with price, photo age and pedigree to Box No. 2247. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
T 31523

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

#### NOTICE.

THE FINAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the PUBLIC OPINION, LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at Room No. 107, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, on 6th March, 1929, at 12 noon.

(Sd.) JAMNADAS H. PITAMBER,
Liquidator.

#### THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1929, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Two Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy as a Director of the Bank.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To do such other work as may be placed before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th February, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd February, 1929, to FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1929, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN.
Secretary.

N. B.—Dividend Warrants for the half year ending 31st December, 1928, will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses on and after the 11th March, 1929. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

31525.

#### TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST [illegible]
Utilisation Division [illegible]

[illegible]

### TENDERS.

#### AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for an Ambulance Car, the Ambulance body fitted on a one ton chassis. The body must be prepared by Messrs. Auto-Repairs, Ltd., Bombay, according to the specifications, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Ahmedabad Municipality. The tenders must reach the undersigned on or before 26th of February, 1929. If the required body cannot be accommodated on a one ton chassis, one of a larger capacity may be tendered for.

A deposit of one per cent. as earnest money must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Dated 12th February, 1929.

3186

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

#### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

#### NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CREW SYSTEM OF CHECKING TICKETS, ETC., BETWEEN MANMAD AND BHUSAWAL AND ON THE AMALNER BRANCH OF THIS RAILWAY.

With effect from 1st March 1929, the Crew system of checking tickets, etc., which is now in force on the sections Manmad to Bhusawal and Bhusawal to Amalner of this Railway, will be extended to the sections Bhusawal to Badnera and Bhusawal to Harda excluding the sections Murtizapur (exclusive) to Ellichpur and Murtizapur (exclusive) to Yeotmal of the C. P. Railways.

2. **Under this system no person will be allowed to enter a train without a proper ticket. The exceptions to rule 65 of the Current Coaching Guide, allowing persons to travel without a ticket but with permission of duly authorised railway servants, will therefore be rescinded for the sections on which the crew system will operate.**

3. The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that Section 69 of the Indian Railway Act authorises the collection of tickets prior to the arrival of a passenger at his destination.

4. Crewmen will wear uniform and badges.

5. The crew staff have strict orders to be courteous in their dealings with the public who are requested to have their tickets ready for check at all times.

6. All correspondence in connection with this system should be addressed to the Officer-in-Charge of Crews, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th February 1929.

51799

### TENDERS.

#### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort up to 3 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of February, 1929, for the supply of—

(1) Stationery
and
(2) Drawing Materials.

Forms of tender at Rs. 4|- each can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga, near King's Circle.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

(Sd.) T. S. KYNNERSLEY,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Acting Engineer.

18-2-1929,
Matunga, Bombay No. 19.

31528

### LEGAL NOTICES.

#### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

**GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor** of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMICHAND NAVALAJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff, residing at Narayan Dabholkar Street, Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay...Deceased.

JASHABAI, widow of Amichand Navalaji, the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Narayan Dabholkar Street, Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

**All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the** Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-nine and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of February, 1929.
Messrs. RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

31524

### LEGAL NOTICES.

#### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913.
And
IN THE MATTER OF THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD., IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL.
.....Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Petitioner praying interalia that the said Petitioner and Mafatlal Gagalbhai the Petitioner's Co-Liquidator or any of them be given liberty to bid at the Auction Sale of the moveable and immoveable properties Subject to the reserved bid fixed by the Shareholders of the said Company and for other reliefs.

AND take Further Notice that the said Petition is directed to be placed on Board for hearing before the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Company matters in Chambers in the forenoon on the 8th day of March, 1929; and any shareholder of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order as prayed in the said Petition, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any shareholder of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the copying charges for the same.

Bombay, Dated 18th day of February, 1929.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

31521

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SALEBHAI SAMSUDIN and DAYAMBAI, widow of Samsudin Tajbhoy have contracted to sell to our client Mr. MOTILAL RANCHHODDAS, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift trust inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 205 5|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 720, New No. 5927 Old Survey No. 1086 and New Survey No. 2|8531 and Cadastral Survey No. 1248 part of Fort Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1976 (2) and Street Nos. 37—39 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shri Krishna Temple partly by the property belonging either to the Trustees of the late Lakhmidas Damji or to the Charity created under the Will of Javervanu, widow of Lakhmidas Damji and partly by the property of Kanji Khetsey, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Shri Krishna Temple and on or towards the South by the property of Devkaran Nanji.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1929.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchasers Attorneys.

31827


The Govt. Registered.
**Royal Homoeo Medical College**
129/1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
THE FACULTY OF THE ABOVE College confer Honour of Homoeo Degrees to deserving candidates by necessary examination through correspondence. Good prospect and appointment guaranteed. Apply with an anna stamp to: The PRINCIPAL.


### AMUSEMENTS.


**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
TO-DAY at 5-30 p. m.
**A. STROK**
Presents
**BENNO MOISEI WITSCH**
The Supreme Genius of The Piano

MADAN THEATRES LD.
Present at
**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
**SATURDAY, February 23rd at 9-30 p.m.**
**SUNDAY, February 24th at 5-30 p.m.**
**MUMTAZ BEGUM**
The Famous Songstress from Indore
Tickets purchased for the Concerts previously advertised should be exchanged
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ELINOR GLYN'S
Mightiest Love Story:
**IT**
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE IN 7 REELS.
Featuring a Stellar Cast, including the Screen's Vivacious Beauty.
**CLARA BOW**
Fascinating Story of a Flippant Flapper who lures all with her gifted power

MADAN THEATRES LD.
PRESENT AT
**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
TO-DAY At 8-15 and 10 P.M.
**A RIOT OF HILARITY**
IN THESE RIOTOUS TIMES
**SYD CHAPLIN**
In Meek Pursuit of
**THE MISSING LINK**
Chased by Lions, kissed by Chimpanzee, pursued by Cannibal Head-Hunters, our Hero gets his Thrills—

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
**Grand Opening Performance Thursday at 10 p. m.**
An Epochal Event in the Entertainment History of Bombay.
CARL LAEMMLE'S
100 per cent.
TALKING PICTURE
**THE MELODY OF LOVE**
with
WALTER PIDGEON
MILDRED HARRIS & JANE WINTON
Voices Give it the Breath of Life!
The Giant Panorama of the World War Rolls before the eye with quick flashes of Doughboy Life in Camp, on the Big Pond and at the Front, mingled with a ripple of Humour which prevents an overstrain of the Emotions or the Triteness of War Scenes.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN!
SEE
HEAR
AND MARVEL
AT THE
**VITAPHONE**
**VITAPHONE**
AND
**MOVIETONE**
**MOVIETONE**
ALSO SEE AND HEAR,
MOVIETONE SPECIALITIES
A Universal Vaudeville Novelty
BAILEY AND BARNUM
IN
THE GLOBE TROTTERS,
Booking at the Theatre

**THE CAPITOL**
TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.

and the Irresistible Trio
THE
**ROMPS**
Delightful Songs and Dances.
*NEXT SATURDAY*—
REX INGRAM'S

With SPECIAL MUSIC.

**IMPERIAL CINEMA**
Lamington Road
Continues.
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL FILM CO'Y'S
Most Gorgeous and Costly Production
**'The MAGIC FLUTE'**
Featuring
Miss SULOCHANA, Miss GOHAR, Mr. BILLIMORIA, and other well-known stars
NOTE
Many families are still anxious to witness picture and as they have not been able to see it during the last three weeks owing to circumstances prevailing in Bombay we have arranged to continue same for this fourth week.
DON'T MISS
DAILY TWO SHOWS at 5 and 7 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming Next Saturday.
Shree Jagdish Film Co's Social Picture.
PILGRIMS OF LOVE

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Krishna Production
**Fortune and Fools**
FEATURING
Miss GOHAR & Miss GULAB.
Beautiful Social Story
Time Sat. & Sun. 3, 5, 7,
Daily 5 and 7 P.M.
**Krishna Cinema**
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.
*COMING*—KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"BILWA MANGAL".


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## AUCTION SALES.

### Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1929 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) OF ARTISTIC MADE CARRARA AND COLOURED MARBLE FIGURES, STATUES, ETC., PER S. S. "SUMATRA."

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Empire Building next to Empire Cinema, Hornby Road, Fort, a rich collection of Carrara and marble figures, pedastals etc., large and small Carrara hand-made figures such as Diana, Cicero the thorn extractor, Apollo, Amazon, Venus, Three Graces, coloured marble lions, tigers, leopards etc., a variety of Hindu Goddesses, time pieces, artistic powder boxes of various descriptions and sizes, vases, flower pots, granite and coloured solid marble pedastals, bust of Napoleon etc., etc.

N.B.—The above consignment is from the artistic marble works of Florence.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.


## THE ROYAL YAKUTI

**A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.**

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

**DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,**
**RAJKOT (Kathiawar).**

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.


### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 18.
Demand Bills 484.87

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9:0:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Nominal.

Castorseed Bombay, ton. £19:8:9 Feb.-March. S'ment. Quoted.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £18:17:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Quoted.

### WHEAT—LONOON MARKET

London, Feb. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes 44/9 Fe.-March. S'ment. Selbers.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes. 44/6 Feb.-March. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 48/3 Afloat. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta.

| | |
|---|---|
| July/Sept., per cwt. | 12/3 |
| Oct/Dec., per cwt. | 12/4 1/2 |
| C. & F. Bombay. | |
| July/Sept., per cwt. | 12/4-1/4 |
| C. & F. Karachi. | |
| July/Sept., per cwt. | 12/5 |

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 18.

Smiked Sheet, Standard. Ribbed lb. Spot 1/0 1/2 Sellers.

### BOMBAY STATISTICS.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from 1st Sept. to 14th Feb. | 14,98,704 |
| Same time last season | 15,46,497 |

—Exports from 1st Sept. to 14th Feb.

| | 1928-29 | 1927-28. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 22,3/0 | 28,479 |
| Continent | 3,72,550 | 2,66,717 |
| China | 70,360 | 6,800 |
| Japan | 6,01,302 | 4,21,884 |
| Coast Ports | 9,713 | 13,865 |
| U. S. A. | 4,920 | 1,175 |
| Total | 10,81,205 | 7,38,920 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total exports by Rail. 1st Sept. 1928 to 14th Feb. 1929 | 53,778 |
| Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 14th Feb. 1929 | 1,95,790 |
| Same period last year | 3,86,864 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers & Mills in Bombay on 14th Feb. 1929 | 11,03,151 |
| Same time last year | 8,18,367 |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

### PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, Feb. 18.

March Highest 20.08 (10.09 a.m.) lowest 19.97 (1.47 p.m.)

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Hornby Homelryk: "New York cables many spinners selling 25 per cent. over out put."

From New York:—"Market narrow and featureless. Trade not buying above present level."

Reuter:—"Market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being liquidation and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friends dated 18th inst.:—

"Undertone of the market steadier. Better news from Manchester."

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 19.99 | —.01 |
| May | 20.06 | — |
| July | 19.75 | +.04 |
| October | 19.63 | +.04 |
| December | 19.56 | +.06 |
| Middling Spot | 20.25 | — |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 19.34 | +.01 |
| May | 19.48 | +.04 |
| Middling Spot | 19.09 | — |

### NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 18.

New York, 11 A.M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 20.02 |
| May | 20.10 |
| July | 19.78 |
| New York Noon Call. | |
| March | 19.99 |
| May | 20.08 |
| July | 19.76 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 18.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 16,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 8,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 13,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| February | 10.15 | — |
| March | 10.24 | 10.22-01 |
| April | | 10.26 |
| May | 10.35 | 10.34 |
| June | | 10.34 |
| July | 10.37 | 10.36 |
| August | | 10.32 |
| September | | 10.27 |
| October | 10.24 | 10.22 |
| November | | 10.20 |
| December | | 10.20 |
| January | 10.21 | 10.19 |
| February | | (10.19) |
| Middling Spot | 10.47 | -.01 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 5,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 200 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.20 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.45 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 7.70 |
| Bengal, Good | 6.95 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 7.20 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.45 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.55 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.85 |
| Oomra, Fine | 8.15 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.65 |
| Broach, Fine | 8.90 |
| Broach, Superfine | 9.15 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 17.09 —.09 |
| March | 17.28 —.09 |
| April | 17.30 —.09 |
| May | 17.65 —.06 |
| June | 17.65 —.06 |
| July | 17.92 —.04 |
| August | 17.93 —.04 |
| September | 17.99 —.04 |
| October | 18.01 —.04 |
| November | 18.04 —.01 |
| December | 18.03 —.01 |
| Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot | 17.85 —.05 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 18.

Silver—Market is Quietly steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 25-5/8 |
| Forward | 25-11/16 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 18.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4::11—1/2

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest, Day to day Loans | 4-1/4 p.c. |
| Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans | 4-1/2 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 Months | 5-5/16 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 5-1/2 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 5-3/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 6-1/4 |

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot, 18-1/2.

# BOMBAY

### BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 19.

The market opened steady but declined on selling by offices. Highest rate of Broach A. M. were Rs. 358|12 and lowest Rs. 357|8. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A|M 357-8.
Broach J|A 364|4.
Oomra Mar. 316|8.
Oomra May 319|8.
Bengal Mar. 266|8.
Bengal May 272|8.

### ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal 266 | March |
| Bengal 273 | May |
| Broach 358 | A/M. |
| Broach 365 | B/A. |
| Oomra 317 | March |
| Oomra 320 | May |

### SPOT RATES.

| | Bombay, Feb. 19. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 278 | 278 | 265 | 258 |
| Sinlh | 280 | 275 | 267 | 260 |
| Punjab | 276 | 271 | 263 | 256 |
| Rajputana | 277 | 272 | 264 | 257 |
| Oomra No. 1 | 326 | 321 | 315 | 305 |
| C P No. 1 | 346 | 341 | 335 | 325 |
| C P No. 2 | 336 | 331 | 325 | 315 |
| Khandesh | | | 294 | 284 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

100 Japan T. & Co. Aurangabad 278
100 Do. Jalna 282
100 Moon Mill Mandusar 322
100 R D Tata & Co. Aligarh 277
100 Do. Budhlada 277
100 Do. Jaitu 275
300 A Damodar & Co. Berar 293
200 L K Vashanji & Co. Kuradwadi 307-1/2
100 Do. Kurudwadi 298
100 Do. Do. 303
100 K Devchand & Co. Pandurna 339
100 Do. Muthia 255

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

| | Ready | Ready Red leafy | Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 285 | | |
| Bengal Fine | 280 | | |
| Bengal FG. | 275 | 240/50 | |
| Sindh1Punjab Fine | 280 | | |
| Sindh-Punjab FG. | 275 | 240/45 | |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 325/30 | 315/20 | |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 330/35 | 320/25 | |
| Yeotmal Fine | 325 | 305/15 | |
| Arvi Fine | 325/27 | 300/15 | |
| Amraoti Fine | 315/20 | 305 | |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 315/20 | 285/95 | |
| Mulkapur Fine | 300 | 275/80 | |
| Khandesh Fine | 290 | 260/65 | |
| Muthia Fine | 280 | 265/70 | |
| Muthia FG. | 275 | 235/55 | |
| Nanded/Purnal FG. GS. | 340/45 | 305 | |
| Purna FG. GS. | 325 | 305 | |
| Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS. | 320 | 305 | |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | 315 | 300/305 | |
| Barwah Sanavad Fine | 315/20 | 295/300 | |
| Surat Fine | | | |
| Broach Fine | | Old. | |
| Broach FG. | | | |
| Westerns MG. | | 325 | |
| Cambodia | 405/400 | | |
| Miraj/Sangli | | 360 | |
| Compta Good | | 360 | |
| Jinja | 515 | | |
| Busiga | 515 | | |

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 2 days. This year | Since 1st September. This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 98 | 238,397 | 205,196 |
| Central India | 489 | 162,403 | 187,268 |
| Barsi & Nagar | 850 | 144,098 | 200,949 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 233 | 52,744 | 83,283 |
| Berar | 1,225 | 473,387 | 417,666 |
| Central Provinces | | 232,012 | 178,958 |
| Total Oomras | 2,894 | 1,303,541 | 1,273,320 |
| Dholera | 1,500 | 54,200 | 64,871 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 54,705 | 760,559 |
| Rajputana | 2 | 22,433 | 27,254 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,741 | 41,678 | 113,009 |
| Broach | 674 | 12,630 | 2,615 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 235 | 11,005 | 3,976 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 161 | 20,602 | 3,976 |
| Cocoanada | | 1 | |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 4,764 | 8,018 |
| Persian | | 816 | 3,294 |
| American | | 2,495 | 22,093 |
| Egyptian & African | | 13,497 | 11,137 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 10 | 64 |
| Total | 7,207 | 1,537,377 | 1,594,018 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

1st Sept. to 14th Feb.

| In full-pressed Bales. 16-2-29 | This year Yesteday. | Last year r |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 3,507 | 399,830 | 206,371 |
| Japan & China | 10,229 | 671,662 | 428,684 |
| Coast Ports | 101 | 9,713 | 13,865 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 53,778 | 41,033 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 70,954 | 31,625 |
| Total | | 13,837 | 12,05,937 | 8,11,578 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T. Berlin on London | 20.45 |
| T. T. Amsterdam on London | 12.11-3/4 |
| T. T. Brussels on London | 34.93 |
| T. T. Madrid on London | 31.09 |
| T. T. Milan on London | 92.74 |
| T. T. Berne on London | 25.24 |
| T. T. Paris on London | 124.28 |
| T. T. London on Prague | 163.81 |

# Money Market

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 19.

**B C RATE:—**
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31-32.

**LONDON—**
Banks Selling T T 1/5-31/32 Feby.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 March-April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6-11-32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/16 15th March.

**NEW YORK:—**
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4
Banks Buying T T 274 1/4
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2

**PARIS:—**
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying D D 939.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

**JAPAN:—**
Banks Selling T T 124
Banks Buying 60 Days 121

**HONGKONG:—**
Banks Selling D D 137 1/2

**SHANGHAI:—**
Banks Selling D D 171-1/4

**SINGAPORE:—**
Banks Selling D D 133 1/2

**JAVA:—**
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

**CROSS RATE:—**
New York/London 4.85 9/32 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 9/16 19th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 3/8 19th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.93 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.24 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 16th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 5/8 16th inst. 25 5/8 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 11/16 16th inst. 25 11/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 7/8 16th inst. 56 1/8 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 6-1/2 p.c. 16th inst. 5-1/2 p.c. 18th inst.
7 London Discounts 6 mos 6-1/2 p.c. 16th instt. 5-1/2 p.c. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/2 p.c. 2 mos 6-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone: Tight.

### BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.

### SILVER.

London Ready 26/11
London Forward 25/12
America Cent 58/2
China Op. 2/6/9, Cl. 2/6/9
Ready 58/6
Magh Op. 58/7, Hi. 58/8, Lo. 58/9, Now 58/6
Tejimundi -4/-
Falgune Op. 58/11, Hi. 58/12, Lo. 58/9, Now 58/10
Tejimundi -/12/

### GOLD.

Ready 21/10/6
Magh 21/9/6
Falgune 21/8/3
National City 21/12/6
N. Manordass 21/12
N. Motilal 21/10/6

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

March close at s9/3d.
May close at s9/5 5/8d.
July close at s9/8 1/4d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 127 3/4 cents.

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:5:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:10:0 Apl.-May. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. ton. £15:10:- 3 Feb.-Mar. S'ment Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton £19:17:6 Feb/Mar. S'ment. Nominal.

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 18.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. 29/-
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. 29/-
Mar.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.
4-1/2 May.-Aug. Delivery. Sellers.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India A. & C | £22 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £145-1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £9-1/2 |
| National Bank | £53-1/2 |
| Eastern Bank | £7 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | £88-7/8 |
| Conversion Loan | £78 |
| Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c. | £101 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. | £54 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | £59-7/8 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | £69-3/4 |
| Consols | £55-1/8 |
| War Loan 5 pc. | £101-7/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £93-3/4 |

# STOCKS AND SHARES

## Prices Improve on Coverino

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The mtrket ruled steady with sharp covering. Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their report State as under:—

Remarks.—There was good business in the market this afternoon.

Mill shares opened at about the closing rates of yesterday. A little later prices gave way, but the fall was arrested at this point and a steady rise was registered owing to Bears covering for profit taking. This was however followed by a fall again owing to nervous Bulls unloading. Just before closing prices recovered again. Dyeings:—876,73,81,75,78, Century:—39) 1, 91,96,90,93. Fazals: 766,6: 63,58,61, 98,90,93. Fazals: 766,61,63,58,61, Tata Hydros followed exactly in sympathy with mill shares. Bom. Burmahs were steady in the start but regained some of the lost points of yesterday. Tata Steel shares were weak in the start owing to nervous feelings betrayed by the Bulls and after some fluctuations closed just a shade better than yesterday. Tata Df. 247,45 52,50,54,47,50. Tata Ord., 71-8,72-8,72,71-6,72,71-12. Cement shares were firm throughout the day.

Transactions for April settlement will be allowed from Thursday the 21st instant.

Messrs. Satyanarayan Bhurmal's report issued to-day is as under:—

Our market is steady. A tug of war between the bears and bulls was in progress this morning when the market bobbed up and down throughout the two hours that it was open.

This was the more noticeable in Steels in which a keen tussle was evinsaged. Deferreds opened at 248/12 declined to 243/12, rose to 254/6, droped again to 246/4 and finally closed as above Ordinarys fluctuated between 70/12 and 72/12. The market closes in a state of acute tension making it difficult to judge the immediate trend, which will, however, depend upon the respective strength of the parties.

On the publication to-day of the earnings of the group of the Hydro-Electric concerns of the Tatas, which are considered satisfactory as compared to the last earnings, Hydros received a check in its downward career and fluctuated beteen 1103/12 and 1110.

Indian and Bundi Cements are keeping very steady and are slowly passing into strong hands-especially the latter.

Mill shares marked time with the industrial shares and hand no independent movement of any sort. Dyeings kept steady throughout, touching 880/10 at the highest. We have a favourable opinion of mill shares, chiefly Dyeings and favour purchases on good breaks.

Government Paper is steadier on bear covering.

The April Settlement will open as from the Thursday the 21st February.

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 876,78,81,76,78
Century 393,92,95,96/14 92,93
Colaba 133
Crescent 132,
Esaul 766,61,63,61,58 61
Indore 591,90,88,89,76
Madhowji 50
Nagpur 485,86,87,85,86
New Great 228
Pearl 488,81,88,77,80,81
Simplex 70,68,70
Swadeshi 433,36,35,36
Burma 782,83,85,87,86
Hydro 1103,1,6,10,12,118,7
Tram 14916
Deff. 247,45,48,2,51,50,52,54-6,49,48,47, 5150-10
Ord. 71-8, 6,14,71-12,72,72.87, 6, 72, 71,12
Bundi 20.4,6
Indian 325,27,30,28,30,30-10
Katni Ord: 225,
Alcock 302,1,300,1

### SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 348-12
Apollo 50 nil, 5/4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 170
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 878-12
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 85
Century 100 20y 393.12
Central India 100f 486.4
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land Mill 100 100, 6f 132-8
Coorla 100 7f 158/12
Crescent 100 9f 132/8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E.D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 203-12
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 92-8
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 250 761-4
Finlay 100 10y 110
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126-4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1730
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 226-4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 389-6
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 14
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Koninoor 10/ 13/0/6y 199-6
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1492-8
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 50
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 75.
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1185.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5 +2f x.d. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 95
New Great Eastern 200 10y 228-12
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 481-4
Phoenix 100 20y 350
Premier 10 nil 6-12
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 67-8.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5720
Simplex 250 nil 70
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 10.
Swadesh 100 10f 426-4
Swan 100 10y 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 50
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

### BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100
Baroda 50/3f 78
Central 250 0/8 22-2
Eastern £5 4sh 91.
Imperial 500 40f x. d. 1422/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 348-12
Union 5/4/3-11-6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

### CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/4f 20-8
Central India Mining 6-12
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 99-8
Indian Cement 200 nil 330-10
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 225
Katini Cement Def. 100 10 850
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12-14
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/8 2074
United Cement 100 6y 92

### RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 807/8
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/6f 127-8.
Central Portland 99
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 92.
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 10-9.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 671/4
Upper Sind 100 nil 84.8.

### ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 570
Bombay Tramway Ordy. 50 2/8i 149/6
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1107-8
Tata Power O 1000 nil 487-8
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

### PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 227-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 275.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 1 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 15 1y 12-8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 301-4
Attock Oil £1 nil 40.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy, 250 12/8y 217-8
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Coronation 125 781-4
Do. Contributory 50 12f 281-4
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/8 4-12
Burma Corp 10 As. 6+1 12.
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 11.11
Tata Construction 30 4y 52
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 71-12
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 250-10.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

### DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 57.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T. 15.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

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| „ Paid-up | „ | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | „ | 1,27,80,246 |

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S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.


## OKHA SALT WORKS LTD.

—:o:—

### GENERAL MEETING OF TSHARE HOLDERS

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Okha Salt Works, Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on 18th February at 4 p.m., to confirm the special resolutions passed at the previous meeting of the shareholders held on the 2nd instant for the purpose of amending the Articles of Association of the Company. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Jivanlal C. Setalvad, was voted to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the meeting by a special resolution confirmed the resolutions passed at the previous meeting held on 2nd February.

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### OILS & CAKES.

—:o:—

The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited. Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, Feb. 19

Filtered Cocoanut Otl Ready Rs. 568/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 128/ per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/ per ton.

### THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 55/2, Highest 55/4, Lowest 54/10, Closing 54/11

Cottonseeds Delivery Mayp Opening 4/13/1-1/2, Highest 4/13/3, Closing 4/13/1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/4, Lowest 53/12/6, Closing 54/0/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 57/, Lowest 56/11, Closing 56/13

### QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHADI. | | | | |
| Textile | Per lb. | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Century | „ | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Jacob | „ | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Toyo potdar | „ | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Moon | „ | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in. | | | | |
| Standard | Per lb. | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Century 9-1/2-9-1/2 | | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Century 6404-8705 | „ | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | „ | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Phoenix | „ | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Daud Sahib | „ | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Ganga Ghat | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5383 | | | | |
| Rachael Mill | per lb. | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| David | „ | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Moon | „ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dinshaw Gaumukh | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH +Quality. | | | | |
| Swan Finlay | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold Mohor | „ | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in. | | | | |
| Textile (Hand) Per lb. | | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) | „ | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Century (Bugle) | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | „ | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Sakuntla | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Maneckji (Kunda) | „ | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Globe | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rachael | „ | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Dinshaw Maharaja | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Maher | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Kachhwa | „ | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| LEPAD. | | | | |
| Spring | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Textile | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Century | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Jacob | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Century | „ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Moon Mill | „ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Century | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacob | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Moon Mill | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1386 Tata | Per Piece | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| GABRUN No. 5124. | | | | |
| Hindustan | „ | | | |
| E. D. Rachael | „ | | | |
| MARKIN JAPAN. | | | | |
| 4488 | „ | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 3810 | „ | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 9898 | „ | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 9797 | „ | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| 44000 | „ | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| BLACK CHECK | | | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SALITA. | | | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-4. | | | | |
| Kanta | per lb. | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Kohinoor | | | | |
| Phoenix | „ | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Framji | „ | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| DHOTI SITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9 | | | | |
| Chhawani | per lb. | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| China | „ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Moon | „ | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Phoenix | „ | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Maher | „ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Simplex | „ | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Yards 10 | | | | |
| Chhawani | Per lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| China | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moon | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Phoenix | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maher | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simplex | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## INSULT TO CORPORATION DEPUTATION

—:o:—

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, Mr. B. G. Horniman moved an adjournment of the house calling attention of the President to newspaper reports stating that a member of a deputation of the Municipal Corporation was alleged to have been insulted by the Home Member of the Government of Bombay some time ago when the deputation waited on him. If the Home Member had not proferred his regret the House should express its displeasure at it by an adjournment.

The President, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh asked Mr. Horniman not to be impatient and to allow a few days to pass. If nothing was done by Government to satisfy the dignity of the deputation he would then place all the facts before the House.

Upon this Mr. Horniman withdrew his motion.

PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

Mr. Chandavarkar having obtained priority for the following motion at the outset, moved:—

"That in view of Section 56-A regarding the power of the President to order withdrawal of a member having been inserted in the Municipal Act, the following rule be substituted for the present Rule No. 32 of the Corporation Procedure Rules:—

"The President shall preserve order and may direct any councillor whose conduct in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the meeting of the Corporation. Any councillor so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any councillor is ordered to withdraw a second time within 15 days the President may suspend the councillor from attending the meetings of the Corporation for any period not exceeding 15 days and the councillor so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

"Provided that the President may remit the period of suspension on apology being made to his satisfaction by the councillors under suspension.

"Provided also that such suspension from the service of the Corporation shall not prevent any councillor from serving on any committee.

(2) The President may, in case of grave disorder arising in the meeting, suspend the meeting for a period not exceeding three days."

Being seconded and supported the motion was accepted by the House.

HINDI TO BE USED AT CORPORATION'S MEETINGS.

"That members of the Corporation who did not understand English must be allowed to address in 'Hindi' in addition to Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu in which languages members are allowed to address by the existing rules" was another interesting motion moved by Mr. Shivdas Chapsey.

This met with some opposition but the plea that Hindi was the 'lingua franca' of India prevailed and the motion was adopted by a majority.

Mr. Horniman moved an adjournment of the House at this juncture: His object being to know what had happened regarding the insult said to have been offered by the Home Member to a deputation from the Corporation.

MOTION PERFECTLY IN ORDER.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram rose to a point of order as he believed that under the Municipal Act Mr. Horniman could not move the resolution it being altogether an extraneous matter.

The President ruled that Mr. Horniman was perfectly in order. He, however, requested the House not to be impatient. At present there was an atmosphere of excitement everywhere and a day or two should be allowed to pass before things would come to their own. In view of these circumstances he requested Mr. Horniman to have a little patience and withdraw his adjournment motion for the present.

Mr. Horniman stated that if he knew that something was going on which was likely to result in a satisfactory way he would be willing to withdraw.

PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCE.

President: I can assure Mr. Horniman and this House that if nothing is done by the Government which will satisfy the dignity and importance of this body the whole matter will be properly and duly reported to you. This is an assurance from the Chair.

Mr. Horniman then withdrew the motion with the permission of the House.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Our the market, has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready and Forward positions with the following closing quotations.—

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 13/8 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurjehan Rs. 8/5 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Gajuna Rs. 8/4-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/3 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet:—Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/7/6 per cwt FBH.
Tone: Steady.


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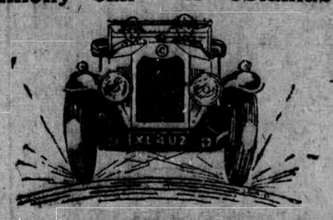
CASTROL gives perfect lubrication—minimum carbon and excellent piston seal. It is clean, never varies and retains its lubricating properties for thousands of miles.

No better testimony can be paid than the fact that more records and achievements stand to its credit than can be claimed by all other motor oils combined.

The experts are unanimous in their choice of a motor oil. Be equally wise, CASTROL-ISE! Castrol is obtainable throughout India at the same price as ordinary motor oil.



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## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny have issued the following weekly report dated Calcutta 16th Feb:—

Jutes:—There being only three working days this week, business was on restricted scale alround. The market opening little easier remained almost dull with less doing. The speculative counters having declined by about a point have closed again firm. Among higher denominations very little business is reported this week, the rates at the close remaining unchanged. Kaukinarrah were done upto 625 & Kamarhatty upto 750 but they are a little better at the close.

Hessian market has improved by about 6 annas, raw material remaining stationary. About the import duty of American Government nothing further is heard & it seems the topic is averted for the present.

Howrah & Clive touching 58/8 & 42/4 have closed at 59/6 & 43/4.

Cottons:—Were a rather active market and Dunbar were the striking feature, which closed last week at 190, opened with a sudden jump of 20 points and being dealt with upto 231 closed easy at 218. Bengal-Nagpur were firm round 33. Kesoram and Benares silk were also steady at 5/8 & 3/12.

Coals:—Rates have been fully maintained in spite of less business. Only Burrakur mark a rupee's decline.

Tea Shares:—There is a general enquiry with scarcity of sellers and hence the business is not broad.

Govt. Securities:—Unchanged with less doing.

Banks:—Imperial F. P. is reported at 1425.

Miscellaneous:—Enquiry for the Paper concerns was the striking feature of the section. Bengal Paper found unsatisfied buyers upto 46/8 from 44/- and there were no sellers for Titaghur Paper both Ordy. and Defd. shares. Howrah Oil mark. rise of about 1 1/2 points at 11. Mathurapore Zemindary show a rise of 1 point. Engineering section was less active at quotation prices.


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Why use unknown and unreliable brands of Hydrogen Peroxide?

Hydrogen Peroxide owes its valuable disinfectant, germicidal, deodorizing and bleaching properties to the readiness with which it liberates oxygen. Brought into contact with organic matter, it is decomposed into water and nascent oxygen, this process being accompanied by considerable effervescence which assists in mechanically cleansing the small wounds, abrasions and sores to which our daily life exposes us.

It is absolutely essential that the Hydrogen Peroxide used should be of full strength and guaranteed purity and reliability—such a product is MERCKOZONE, the well-known "Merck" brand of Hydrogen Peroxide made by an improved process yielding an exceptionally stable product that retains its full activity for a considerable period. There is no other brand of Hydrogen Peroxide quite so good.

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The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

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Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

### ENGAGEMENTS.

**TO-DAY.**

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

**THURSDAY, Feb. 21.**

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

**FRIDAY, Feb. 22.**

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails of February 7 due at 6 a.m.

**SATURDAY, Feb. 23.**

Bombay Races: Big Meeting: Fifth Day.

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Roumanian administration notify that owing to the inclemency of weather telegrams for Roumania are subject to great delay.

### GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Sports meeting of the Grant Medical College will be held on Thursday (21st instant), under the distinguished Presidentship of Major-General R. W. Anthony.

### SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.

The general meeting of the Social Purity League will be held at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday, (the 24th instast), at 4 p.m. (S. T.). All the members of the League are requested to be present as this is a very urgent meeting.

### "F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on 22nd inst. (Friday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

### CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY.

The adjourned meeting of the Congress Municipal Party Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

### MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society French Bridge, Chowpaty, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), on "Mind and Spirit". The lecture is open to the public.

### B E S & T CO. LTD.

Messrs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, state their gross receipts for January last as under:—

Electric Supply for January 1929 Rs. 7,92,325, the end of January 1929 Rs. 7,92,325; Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for January 1929 Rs. 5,86,289, the end of January 1929 Rs. 5,86,289. Increase over same period last year. Rs. 14,036.

### BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of January 1929 was 1,508 of which 818 were women and 690 children, 348 being boys and 342 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 58.


### PROVED BY SCIENTIFIC TEST.

WONDERFUL HEALING & ANTISEPTIC POWERS OF ZAM-BUK REVEALED.

Doctors, physicians, chemists, missionaries, explorers and others prominent in public life, endorse that wonderful soothing and healing balm, Zam-Buk. The following statement reprinted from the famous London Journal "Science Siftings" briefly summarises the results of an independent examination of Zam-Buk undertaken by their own research chemists.

"So numerous are the diseases and accidents to which the human skin is liable that it may be said we are never free from danger . . . The least irritation, cut, insect bite or scratch should be carefully dressed and watched; any specific disease, particularly eczema, should receive proper remedial treatment. . . . A safe and reliable skin healer has become such a necessity in every home, that for the benefit of our readers we recently undertook an investigation into the nature of that widely used preparation, 'Zam-Buk.'

"Examination of this unguent showed it to consist of .08 per cent mineral matter, and 99.92 per cent organic matter. The latter is powerfully volatile and partly non-violatile. It proved to be a powerful antiseptic, capable of preventing the growth of and destroying bacteria. This characteristic indicates its service in a wide field of common skin diseases and injuries. We have tested it on inflamed wounds and sores which rapidly became clean and healed up after Zam-Buk had been applied. With the right amount of friction, it is a good rubefacient for cold-on-the-chest, muscular pains, stiffness and rheumatism."

Zam-Buk, guaranteed free from animal fat, can be obtained from all medicine dealers at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay. (Adv.)


## BIG BLAZE IN SASSOON MILL

—:o:—

## LAKH OF RUPEES DAMAGE

### MULE CATCHES FIRE ACCIDENTALLY

There was a big blaze at the Jacob Sassoon Mills on Tuesday afternoon when a mule in the spinning department caught fire accidentally. The fire soon spread inspite of the sprinklers of the mill being opened. The fire brigade was soon communicated with and fire engines from Dadar and Byculla arrived on the scene and brought the fire under control in an hour. The machinery and yarn in the department were considerably damaged by the smoke, and the water employed in the extinction of the fire. The damage is estimated at about a lakh of rupees.

## IMPROVEMENT TRUST

### BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1929-30

—:o:—

The revised Budget estimates for the year 1928-29 and the Budget estimates for the year 1929-30 were presennted by the Chairman of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday. The revenue for 1929-30 is Rs. 76,17000 as against Rs. 76,62000 revised estimates for 1928-29 while the expenditure for 1929-30 is Rs. 102,69000 as against Rs. 105.05000 Revised Estimates for 1928-29 thus showing a deficit of Rs. 26,52000.

In the course of his speech the Chairman pointed out that for the first time since the forecast was prepared the deficit will be greater by Rs. 1.70000 in the current year.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 18th instant and is due to arrive here in the morning of 22nd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Seiyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call, on 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about 17th March.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at noon on the 17th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 22nd instant.

### MR. KORESHI'S LECURES.

The Bombay Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. have arranged a series of Lectures by Mr. S. H. Koreshi, Chief Representative, India and Burma, of the National Salesman's Training Assiciation of Chicago on the following topics:

21st Feb.:—Are there prospects of success for ladies engaged in salesmanship in India?

25th Feb.:—Why does the buyer buy? Why are some retail salesmen more successful than others?

28th Feb.:—The three foid secrte of success: Sell the job to yourself, sell the goods to the customer, and sell your own promotion to your employers.

4th March:—Does India need other methods of selling than those employed successfully in the west?

7th March;—Does a knowledge of selling methods pay? What?

The lectures will be delivered free of charge at the Y. W. C. A. Mayo Road, at 6-30 each evening. At the end of each lecture 15 minutes will be devoted to answering written questions from the audience.

### ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S. S. Franconia the Grahan Trading Coy.'s steamer Franconia 20175 tons, Captain E. T. Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday at about 11-30 a.m. from New York with 359 American Tourists.

## Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

### NEW YORK MAY.

| | Feb. 19. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 20.06 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 20.08 |
| Difference | +.02 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 20.05 |
| Difference | —.01 |

Broach Expectations Rs. 357 0 0

### LIVERPOOL

| | Feb. 19. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.34 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.34 |
| Difference | Nil |
| To-day's Closing | 10.34 |
| Difference | Nil |

### LONDON SILVER MARKET

| | London, Feb. 19. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 25 14 0 |
| Higher | 0 4 0 |
| Silver Forward | 25 13 0 |
| Higher | 0 3 0 |

Tone of Market: India and China bought.

### BOMBAY PRICES:

| | Bombay, Feb. 19. |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 58 10 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 58 14 0 |

## MADRAS REDEEMS HER HONOUR

—:o:—

### PROUD DAY FOR MR. S. IYENGAR

### "I HAVE NEVER SEEN A MORE COMPLETE HARTAL"

MADRAS, Feb. 18

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a press statement says:—

"I am in a proud position to say that Madras has fully redeemed her honour which was sought to be tarnished by aspersions cast upon her last year. I have never observed in Madras and elsewhere a more complete hartal. A few betel leaves and aerated water shops and a few Muslim shops at Mannadi and Triplicane only emphasised thoroughly the voluntary character and absence of any kind of compulsion or undue persuasion on the part of Congressmen or other to close shops". Mr. Iyengar adds:—

"The boycott demonstrations were most impressive and police arrangements only served to emphasise the conviction of Government that the Commission could not be allowed to arrive in public. I am perfectly certain that the country would not stop with the boycott of the Statutory Commission and I would ask the country to boycott the Joint Parliamentary Committee also which was the clear intention of the Madras and Calcutta sessions of the Congress. Subtle attempts made to circumvent boycott must be resisted."—A. P.

## PUBLIC SAFETY BILL.

### SIR LESLIE WILSON ON ITS URGENCY

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Sir Leslie Wilson in an address to the Conservative Committee on India in the House of Commons described his experiences in Bombay and referred to the urgent necessity of passing the Public Safety Bill.—Reuter.

### TRAFFIC COMMITTEE FOR BOMBAY CITY

—:o:—

The Governor in Council has sanctioned the appointment of a Traffic Committee for the City of Bombay to assist the Commissioner of Police in the policy of traffic control and to advise Government on the various problems connected therewith.—The Committee will consist of the following:—(1) The Commissioner of Police, Bombay (Chairman). (2) The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay or his representative, (3) The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. (4) Representative of the Western India Automobile Association. (5) Representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce (6) Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and (7) The Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port (Secretary).

The Committee will hold quarterly meetings.

## CURFEW ORDER AMENDED

—:o:—

### IN FORCE FROM MONDAY MIDNIGHT

With effect from Monday night the Curfew Order in Bombay was amended to as to become effective from 12 midnight to 6 a.m. instead of from 10 p.m. to 6 p.m.

—:o:—

## CITY PEACE COMMITTEE VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

### FURTHER DONATIONS

The following communique has been issued by the Citizen Peace Committee:—

All Volunteers working under the City Peace Committee are requested to be present at the Esplanade Maidan opposite the Municipal Office on Sunday the 24th Feb. at 2 p.m. (S. T.) when the Chairman and Members of the Central Executive Committee will express their thanks to the Volunteers for the splendid work done by them.

The Members of the Central Executive Committee are requested to be present in the Municipal Corporation Hall at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday the 24th February 1929.

The Committee thanks the Bengal Immunity Co., Ltd., for supplying some of their Vaccines, Serums, Syrup Haemagen, etc., for the benefit of the injured persons lying in the hospitals and have also given Rs. 25/ for Surgical Dressings.

Meetings of the members of the Central Executive Committee will henceforth be held in the Municipal Office only on Wednesday and Saturdays at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.)

FURTHER DONATIONS.

The following further donations have been received with thanks.—Shrt Javeri Mahajan Rs. 500/- Mr. Dawoodkhan Shalebhoy Tyebjee Rs. 101/ Rajabally V. Patel Rs. 50/ Mr. Meyer Nissim Rs. 50/ Mr. J. Rs. 25/ Messrs. G. Griffiche and Co Rs. 25/ Mr. Tryambat Y. Nene Rs. 25/ Mr. Kanji Gordhandas Rs. 15/ Mrs. Manoramabai D. Beri Rs. 11/ Mr. R. L. Ugranker Rs. 10/ Mr. S. K. Bole Rs. 10/ Mr. S. A. Manri Rs. 10/ Mr. R. K. Tatnis Rs. 10/ Mr. D. G. Tendulkar Rs. 5/ Mr K. S. Bhatt Rs. 5/ Mr. P. L. Warik Rs. 5/ Mr. N. V. Hakre Rs. 3/ A. Sympathiser Re. 1/.

## COCHIN PRINCE BREAKS CUSTOM

—:o:—

### RETURNS AFTER EUROPEAN TOUR

### FIRST BARRISTER IN ROYAL FAMILY

A deputation if Malayalees residing in Bombay waited at the Mole Station on Monday morning to welcome Prince Rama Varma of Cochin who arrived in Bombay per s.s. "Aquilsia."

Breaking through a custom of centuries of "religious" usage which banned foreign voyage, the Prince, a Literature Honours of the Madras University, ventured on a revolutionary step in undertking an educational tour of Europe. After a sojourn of more than two years, the first Cochin Prince to cross the seas, he returns as the first Barrister in the Royal House which could boast of many a writer, scholar and philosopher.

On landing, the Prince was profusely garlanded and escorted to his rooms at the Taj.

The same night he was given a homely

PRINCE WHO BROKE CUSTOM.

Prince Rama Varma of Cochin who arrived in Bombay on Monday by the s.s. "Aquilsia" and was given a rousing reception by the Malayalees in the City.

reception by a large body of Malayalees at the Sattar Buildings, Mallim.

In a friendly talk he referred to the low discount at which foreign degrees are held at present, but nevertheless emphasised the undeniable benefits he had derived from his travels abroad. He dealt at length on the modern system of foreign education obtaining in many of the European countries and opined that the free mingling of pliable young minds assisted cultural and political unity, but of the rough corners of provincialism and made for world peace.

The Prince left for Bangalore on Tuesday afternoon "en route" to Ernakulam.

## KANARA CATHOLICS ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

### MOVE TO CESURE VICE-PRESIDENT

A requisition signed by over thirty members of the Kanara Catholic Association headed by Mr. Joachim Alva has been forwarded to summon a special general meeting to consider the conduct of the Vice President, Mr. P. V. Domingo, for his having deliberately joined the opposition against the address to be presented to His Grace Doctor Jaochim de Lima, the Archbishop of Bombay.

The requisitionists recalled the "ugly controversy that was started by a disgruntled section of the Goans which was ultimately responsible in wrecking the Address—a formal manifestation of loyalty and welcome to the New Archbishop. The requisitionists concluded by stating that the conduct of the Vice-President deserves the severest censure for he is the only Mangalorean Catholic associated with the breaking up of the address, which has shattered united Catholic action in Bombay and thus outraged the dignified neutrality of the Mangalorean Catholics in the unholy campaign against the Address to the Archbishop."

## A CHILD'S FATAL FALL

—:o:—

Louis A. Cannon a two and half year old child, of Sergent Alfred Cannon, residing at Ordinance Quarters, Colaba was playing near the rails of the verandah when all of a sudden he tripped over the railing and fell to the ground. He was taken to the Military Hospital where he died. At an inquest held over his body by the City coroner a verdict of death due to concussion of the brain was recorded.

# Under the Clock

(BY TWINFLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1929.

You will excuse my being personal to-day, a little auto-biographical, so to say. The occasion demands it. I was considerably unnerved, being, you know, a loyal, law-abiding person who looks wistfully and wonderfully at Britain's great claim about India that there is Pax Britannica in this country, thanks to British bayonets, at the prospect of that peace being recently so sadly disturbed in this city.

* * * *

But now my mind is at peace. Two statements, one from the Deputy Chief Trustee for India in Parliament and the other by a minor trustee who looks after the "Home" affairs of the Government of Bombay have enabled me to grasp the fundamentals of British rule in India. I notice that the concern of the Trustees for maintaining those fundamental principles is undiminished.

* * * *

Earl Winterton declared in Parliament in answer to worrying queries about Pathans, and "oil strikes" in Bombay that "there was nothing in the law of India to prevent people accepting work which is legal". Now I do hope you will realise what an immense amount of good the Trustees have wrought for India.

* * *

The other statement is by Mr. Hotson, the Home Member in the Bombay Dyarchy. You know, perhaps, he is reputed to be the strong man of the Civil Service in this Presidency and likes "to give it hot." He got it hot recently from the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. But that is another story.

* * * *

Mr. Hotson informed Mr. Nariman in reply to a question about equalising conditions of services both for Europeans and Indians in the "public services" that "there was no necessary or logical connection between the policy of gradual Indianisation and the complete assimilation of all conditions of service for Europeans and Indians."

* * * *

Don't you see how beautifully the principle works? It is necessary to insist on gradual Indianisation. But, my dear fellow, you are not logical when you talk about equalising conditions of service for Europeans and Indians. One of the fundamentals of progress in the India of the British is gradual association of the people of the land in the work of administration, not complete assimilation of the two agencies, that of the self-imposed Trustees and that of the fretful Wards.

* * * *

Plans are afoot, a message from London says, to set up a Restaurant of all Nations in that city. One room will be devoted to French cooking, another to Indian, another to Italian, another to German, etc. You can have chou-fleur gratis, then maccaroni in another room, then curry and rice, then sauercraut. Why don't they open this culinary show at Geneva?

* * * *

Horrifield bachelor:—"It is true that she has money, but if you marry her you will have to give up smoking and drinking."

Prospective Benedict:—"Yes, but if I don't marry her, I'll have to give up eating as well".

# INCREASE IN BANK RATE

## How India Has To Suffer In Britain's Interest

In connection with the recent rise in the Bank rate to 8 per cent which has resulted in panicky condition on the local Stock Exchange a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed, a prominent financier of the city who said:—

The present rise in the discount rate is not mainly due to local causes, although there is scarcity of money owing to the Government operations to maintain the artificial and ruinous exchange ratio of 18d. However there exists a scramble for the world's limited supply of gold. Since the last great War the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States of America and the Bank of England carried their operations in co-operation. But this co-operation has subsided to-day and recently the Bank of England had to export gold to America to meet Britain's obligations. This change of attitude on the part of the Federal Reserve Bank is due to an attempt to check inflation on the New York Stock Exchange. In this attempt the scheme adopted to tighten credit has failed to achieve the object. Instead of curbing the rampant speculation this move has caused deflation of commodity prices. The failure of this new move is partly attributed to lack of co-operation of other sister-banking concerns of the United States of America.

THREATENED FINANCIAL CRISIS.

It is not unlikely that this will eventually result in unequal distribution of money foreshadowing a financial crisis in that country of a similar type of 1907. The Genoa resolution of 1922 on the Gold Standard and Gold Currency and Central Bank policy which is accepted as the last word in currency wisdom to conservation of gold may stop momentarily, dislocating the present stability of currency and economic advancement of most of the leading nations of the world.

Unfortunately, if something undesirable crops up in the American Banking Circles, Britain shall have to play its part in fulfilment her obligations, which may ultimately tell on the banking conditions of India. Otherwise there exists absolutely no sound reason for further enhancement of Bank rate.

## SAME SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS

—:o:—

### BRITISH GOODS AND BRITISHERS ABROAD

### PRINCE OF WALES ON SALESMANSHIP

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Greatest British Industries Fair requiring a six mile walk to pass all stands was opened without ceremony in London and Birmingham by doorkeepers to the trade buyers waiting on the doorstep.

Speechmaking has been reserved for the evening when Government will be giving a Banquet to the exhibitors and giving at Mansion House which the Prince of Wales and Premier Baldwin will attend. The Prince of Wales' speech will be broadcast. An interesting innovation is the ready reckoner quoting the prices of British goods in forty foreign currencies.—Reuter.

## ANOTHER RISE IN TEMPERATURE IN LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 18.

After an intensely cold night (there was a temperature of 24 degrees of frost at Kew) the temperature again rose in London, to-day, and was four degrees above the freezing point at noon being the warmest since 10th February, but experts do not yet predict a thaw.—Reuter.


THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

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AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
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*a Remedy that in* Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
**Unrivalled in Ayurved**
IN
**General Debility**
**Nervous Debility**
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
**Makardhwaj**
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
**Makardhwaj Guti**
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
*Have it from To-day*
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
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Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.

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Telephone No. 22,560.

*The Bombay Chronicle.*
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1929.

# RAILWAY FINANCE IN INDIA.

—:o:—

The statements of the Member in charge of the Railways and of the Chief Commissioner for Railways, introducing the Railway Budget offer no surprises at least to those who have kept in touch with the administration of the Indian Railways. Reviewing the latest Administration Report of the Railways in India, we pointed out in these columns a few days ago the generally prosperous condition of that magnificent asset of the State in India. The Budget now presented only corroborates and amplifies that tale of general prosperity. Though new construction is growing rapidly, and expansion and improvement of old existing lines occupy no mean proportion of the attention of the Railway administrators, the enterprise collectively continues to show a growing surplus. The gross receipts of the commercial lines are more by nearly 2 crores in the new budget over the actuals of the last year and as compared with the budget estimates for the current year. The gain expected from the commercial lines for the coming year is budgeted at 11.26 crores which, if realised, will pay 6.25 crores to the public revenues and 3.25 crores to the Railway reserves besides providing for a loss on strategic lines estimated at 1.75 crores. As the surplus in the current year and the prospects of the budget year are estimated after considerable reductions in rates and fares,—concessions, which, overdue as they might be considered to be, nevertheless involve considerable sacrifice of revenue—there is very little to complain against the Railway administration on this score. Only, the remark seems to be singularly apposite at the moment, and contains a point of public economy which the financiers of this country have unfortunately too long ignored, viz., that in such services the cheaper you make the commodity you have to sell the greater—more than proportionately greater—will be the demand for the same; so that in the result the estimated sacrifice is only converted into a positive surplus. We trust Sir George Rainy and his colleagues in the Government of India will remember this lesson at the time of framing the Imperial budget, particularly in regard to the postal charges, which have now been maintained at their war level unconscionably long.

**RAILWAY v. MOTOR TRANSPORT.**

The position then of the Railway enterprise of the country, collectively considered, is very encouraging. If the estimates in the budget now presented are realised "the balance in the reserve at the end of the next year will be 22.55 lakhs. The withdrawals from the Depreciation Fund for expenditure on renewals and replacements are estimated at 10.55 lakhs, against an appropriation of 12.60 lakhs from revenue; and on these figures the balance in the fund will, by the end of 1929-30, be raised by two hundred and ten lakhs to 13.61 lakhs."

Sound as this position undoubtedly is, the estimate of continued capital outlay is, in our judgment, alarming. That the Railways collectively are an earning asset is an argument used,—we think ineptly,—to hustle through almost any proposition of railway construction and expansion, without adequate regard to the profitability of particular projects. The point is, in our opinion, the more worth considering, because, as the Administration Report of the Indian Railways for 1927—28 itself admits, the Railways have to face the competition on a growing scale from the motor bus. The latter must be taken to have become a permanent feature of the Indian transport system. Though it is for the moment confined largely to short distance passenger traffic, it has in it infinite possibilities of effective competition with the Railways in every department of the latter's business. Given the peculiar economic conditions of the country, with the predominantly small scale producer scattered all over the land, the motor bus has an advantage in competition, which the relatively costlier railway cannot afford. From the point of view of our national economy, it is, we consider, an open question as to whether we should not prefer and encourage cheaper transport offered by the ordinary road, or even by the river, as against the railroad transportation. Until this question is decided, the railway administrators would, we hold, be well advised to husband their resources, to improve their services, to reduce their rates and fares still further and not to lock up vast sums in new construction of lines of doubtful profitability, at least in the initial years. A glance at the sections of the speeches dealing with capital outlay for the current as well as the coming years will suffice to tell the reader that the new construction goes on unabated, despite this contingency staring the railway administrators in the face. When we remember the terms and conditions, as well as the fate, of the last borrowing venture of the Government of India we feel particularly doubtful of the wisdom of this breathless spending of capital money,—what time alternative and probably very much cheaper forms or transport more in accordance with the needs of the country go wholly uninvestigated. This is a point to which we hope the Assembly will pay particular heed before it accords its sanction to the Railway Budget now presented to that body.

**A TRIPLE PROBLEM.**

The Member in charge of the Railways has, in the latter part of his budget speech, raised issues, which we think far transcend the scope of purely railway finance, or railroad economics. These issues deal with the relative rights of the railway customers, demanding a progressive reduction in the rates and fares for the railway service, and the railway operatives demanding a steadily increasing wage and other amenities. They also involve a still more complex consideration of the place of the general public represented by Government in the shape of the demand for a stipulated net contribution from the railways towards the general revenues. All these issues are mutually so dependent on one another so intricately connected, that we hold it to be impossible to dispose of any one of them on its own score. The solutions adumberated by the Member in charge of the Railways may appeal to the parties and interests benefited,—and for our part, we would not at all be understood to imply that the actual measures suggested by Sir George Rainy are at all unwelcome; but that can not obscure the allied consideration of the claims of the consumers as also of the Government representing the general tax-payer. Sir George can not possibly claim that they have done all that could possibly be done in respect of railway rates reduction; nor can, we think, it be urged that there is no more room for internal economies over and above those paraded in the two speeches at such pardonable lengths. The triple problem is thus capable of solution without harm to any of the three main interests concerned, in spite of the seeming divergence of these interests. We would accordingly impress upon Sir George and those responsible for the railway administration of this country that 'ad hoc' solutions of the type indicated in his speech of one or the other particular problem pressing for the moment is not the best or the most satisfactory way of dealing with such great problems of national economy of India. As for that other contention of Sir George for a special Railway Member to be added to the Viceroy's Cabinet on the score of heavy work, we cannot persuade ourselves any more than the majority in the Standing Committee on Railway Finance could that he has made out a convincing case for such a demand being conceded.

**A PROGRAMME OF ACTION.**

—:o:—

We earnestly hope the programme of action, chalked out by the Congress Working Committee, will divert public attention from the talk of sanctions to the actual task of forging them. The programme, adopted as it is for immediate working, is necessarily of a preparatory character. But if launched at once throughout the country and persisted in for a few months, it is bound to yield encouraging results and help the country to take the next step forward. Roughly, the programme is four-fold, including (1) strengthening of Congress organisations with special reference to the enlistment of volunteers, (2) popularisation of the Swaraj scheme formulated by the All-Parties' Conference and adopted by the Congress, (3) total prohibition of intoxicating drugs and liquor, and, (4) above all, complete boycott of all foreign cloth. A serious difficulty in carrying out the first item is the Khaddar franchise, which requires every Congressman to wear Khaddar habitually. With the due enforcement of the franchise, there can be but few more members in the Congress in the next few months. If Congress members are expected soon to be reckoned in lakhs the franchise will have to continue to be a dead letter, but that will not redound to the credit of the Congress We prefer the former course as the lesser evil. Popularisation of the Swaraj scheme is undoubtedly necessary, but the success of the propaganda must be judged not by the number of speeches made or meetings held but by, say, the quantities of foreign cloth substituted by Indian cloth. The prohibition programme, earnestly worked out, will create a moral revolution which the whole world will appreciate.

The most potent item in the programme is the complete boycott of all foreign cloth. Care should be taken, however, that no undue pressure is brought to bear upon those from whom foreign clothes are asked for destruction, and only disciplined volunteers should be entrusted with the work of picketing. It is a tremendous advantage in the boycott propaganda that Mahatma Gandhi is to lead it actively at the head of a special Committee appointed for the purpose. He can be trusted to carry on the propaganda most peacefully and yet effectively. If the country follows his lead as it did in 1921, but with firmer faith in non-violent resistance, he may do more this time than bring it "within an inch of success."

# LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

## RENT OR TAX?

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE, M.L.C.)

XIII.*

These general considerations which were embodied in Section 30 of the Act I of 1865, though as stated in the Government Resolution of 1884 they were to be maintained, were not however enacted in the amending Act, side by side with the proviso to Section 107; and hence that section only refers to profits of agriculture. These various factors, however, have to be investigated, and in order to be able to exclude improvements, there ought to be village records showing the state of improvements made from time to time. Excepting the record of wells, there is no such record maintained at present and, therefore, it is difficult to know what land has been improved during the course of the 30 years' period, e.g., levelling the ground, putting up bunds to prevent washing away of the earth, filling up ditches after removing rock or stone from the fields and so on. In the absence of any record, it will be impossible to exclude all this improvement or the rent notes in respect of such improved lands, when determining the question of the capability of enhancements in particular areas.

**"UNIMPROVING LANDLORD."**

While we are on the subject of improvements, it is pertinent to quote some passages from a publication called "Articles and Letters about the Indian Land Tax (reprinted from the Bombay 'Saturday Review'), contributed by one signing himself, I. P. H. so long ago as 1866: "The interest of the community in the soil is as great in the first year of a century as in the last; taking the example of India, in the time of Manu as it is in that of Queen Victoria. The only additions the State, as a landlord, is entitled to, are defined by the reclamations made from the forest, the desert or the sea. When a reclamation is made, the State as landlord, claims a fee of ownership. On the other hand, the tenants' interest is continually increasing. Every century that passes finds him putting into his land more labour, more science, more capital than in the century before. For a community that shall be wholly stationary in these respects cannot exist. In the same way, a Government, if it considers itself as the landlord of its agriculturists, as a landlord whose tenants cannot leave him for another landlord, must clearly limit the elevation of its rents by the extension of its improvements. If it makes no improvements on the land (so far as the majority of its tenants are concerned, the Indian Government is an unimproving landlord), it can justly make no additions to the rent."

**NO RIGHT TO INCREASE "RENT."**

The right of the landlord in the soil neither improves nor diminishes by time. The writer proceeds to observe. "His exactions under that right are of necessity similarly stationary. To put it in another way: that the value of land increases with time, cannot be denied. But that increase has been in no way contributed to by Government in its capacity of landlord. The second objection, that Government is entitled to an increase of rent along with the lapse of time, because the cultivator's share of protection to person and property increases with time, may be answered thus. This objection confounds two things: the rent which the Government receives for its title in the soil, which is stationary; and the taxes it may impose for defraying expenses of administration, which expenses and which taxes are constantly on the increase. To the rent only those subjects are liable who are also tenants. To the taxes all subjects are liable, without exception, in proportion to their means. For all are presumed to be, in a degree proportioned to their means, benefited by the maintenance of Government. The progress of civilization gives you reason, then, to increase the cultivator's taxes, it being supposed that you increase other people's taxes at the same time. But the progress of civilization gives you no right to increase his rent, we have already shown." (Articles and Letters about the Indian Land Tax by I.P.H. P.P. 71, 72).

**EARLY CONTROVERSIES.**

All the articles and letters are worth being read by every student of the Bombay land revenue system. Certain letters which appeared at the time in contemporary papers such as the "Times of India" are also published there and they refer to the Wingate Report and his Survey and Settlement System as also the views of several economists, like Mill, Ricardo, and administrators acquainted with the conditions of this country.

**RENT OR PROFITS?**

After having referred to the need for taking various other factors as the basis, we shall now proceed to discuss the principal provision of the Bill which runs thus: "The revision of assessment of land revenue shall be based primarily upon rental value." The basis for fixing the assessment means that portion of the produce of land on which the land revenue is levied. When in the times of the Moghuls and Marathas, land revenue used to be collected in money, the basis on which all calculations were made was still the average annual produce of land. The British Government is said to have inherited these systems and have retained the same basis in the Rayatwari tract. It is already stated that the principle of Mr. Pringle's survey was directed towards finding the average net produce and the Government Resolution of 1886 and the present Land Revenue Code also tended in the same direction. In the present amending Bill for the first time Government attempt to replace the old basis by what is called the 'rental value', for, though the Bombay Government early gave up the net produce basis, they still replaced it by 'profits of agriculture'—the expression found in Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code In Madras the basis has always been laid down as the net produce. The Burrla Committee on land revenue recommends the same and

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on November 8, 11, 20 and 25, December 4 and 28, January 4, 8, 11 and 15, and February 1 and 16 respectively.

# ISLAMIC CULTURE

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## WHAT IT STANDS FOR

The "Islamic Culture" for January, 1929, opens with an account of meetings and 'salons' under the Caliphate by Professor D. S. Margoliouth of Oxford. The 'salons', as in latter-day France, were held in the houses of wealthy people and provided an opportunity for the display of artistic and literary talents by those who possessed them. The Professor writes at length about two such 'salons' held in the fourth Islamic century.

**EARLY DAYS OF ISLAM.**

But much more interesting is his account of the different uses to which Mosques and the Friday service were put in the early days of Islam. He gives many instances to show how the pulpit was used for addresses on contemporary political questions and also for getting information on various subjects. People used to have a "circle" in the Mosque, "the practice whereby one who wished to gather an audience established himself in a suitable place." Although the purpose of the majority of these "circles" was instruction in religious subjects yet they were also used for telling edifying stories. Story-telling was naturally very popular with the Arabs.

**EMPEROR JEHANGIR'S PATRONAGE.**

Captain Gladstone Solomon writes on Jehangir and his artists and proves that Jehangir was not merely a connoisseur or virtuoso but "an all-round patron and art critic." What he did for art and artists is summed up by Captain Solomon thus: "With Jehangir's advent the Hour and the Man had come once more for Indian painting; and at his passing, there passed with him one of the brightest phases of Moghul Art."

Professor M. Habib contributes the first instalment of a learned account of "The Arab Conquest of Sindh". In his introduction he quotes the last speech of the Prophet in which he had summarised the fundamental principles of the Muslim State, e.g., Equality, Brotherhood, inviolability of person, reputation and produce of labour, no monopoly of power or office, no kings, no oligarchy, no priesthood, no pariahs, no subjection of women, etc. "And yet", says Prof. Habib, "the history of Islamic nations, during the thirteen centuries that have elapsed, has been a constant violation of every political principle bequeathed to them by the great Apostle."

**JOURNALISM IN AFGHANISTAN.**

Professor L. Bogdanov's "Notes on the Afghan Periodical Press" is a valuable and detailed study of the growth of Journalism in Afghanistan. Leaving the "Kabul" which appeared for a few months in 1878, journalism in Afghanistan begins in 1911, with the Siraj-ul-Akhbar founded by Mahmud Tarzi, the father-in-law of King Amanullah. But the real strides were taken during the reign of Amanullah. "At the present moment some ten periodical publications (newspapers and reviews) appear in Afghanistan, all of them only since the beginning of the reign of the present ruler (March 1919)."

**URFI OF SHIRAZ.**

The number contains an appreciative study of the poet, Urfi of Shiraz, by Professor Agha Muhammad Ali who shows that many of the Ghazals included in Urfi's Diwan when it was prepared after his death are too inferior to his standard of poetry to be his.

Professor S. K. Bhuyan continues his "New Lights on Moghul India from Assamese Sources." In the present article is an interesting analysis of "Padshah-Buranji."

Space does not permit mention of other articles which all go to make the "Islamic Culture" for January as useful and instructive as the previous issues.

# Notes of the Day.

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**"Improper And Dishonest".**

Thanks to the absence of some Nationalist members from the Assembly, two being busy "organising" the boycott of the Commission, the official and semi-official supporters of the Commission in the Assembly could steal a march over the Nationalists and vote away three lakhs for the Central Committee attached to the Commission and for the Auxiliary Education Committee. The demand for the grant was itself, in the words of Pandit Kunzru, "constitutionally improper and politically dishonest", as the Assembly had definitely disowned the Commission and the Central Committee was appointed in flagrant violation of the Assembly's decision. The non-official supporters of the motion might have paid some regard to constitutional proprieties and to the dignity of the House. As it was, the motion against the grant was lost by a narrow majority of 49 against 47 votes. It may be noted, however, that about forty of those who voted for the grant were officials or nominated members or European elected members. Among elected Indian members, who alone should count in the matter, there continues to be an overwhelming majority against the Commission. But better attendance on the part of Nationalists and more discrimination about organising the boycott of the Commission might have averted even a technical defeat.

**An Infamous Act.**

No resolution for any relaxation of the infamous Indian Arms Act has even a ghost of a chance of being passed by a body like the present Council of State. It must have been only for the purpose of agitation that Kumar Sankar Ray Choudry moved his resolution in that Council urging that the Act should be either repealed or brought into a line with the law in England. The mover had little difficulty in making out that the Act was introduced more to crush down the movement of freedom in India than to maintain law and order, that it has emasculated a whole nation and left peaceful people at the mercy of dacoits armed with deadly weapons. We could understand Government's opposition to the entire repeal of the Act, but their arguments against even its relaxation strain one's faith in their 'bona fides'. What else can we say of the frivolous argument that the Indian Act has served as a model for the recent British Arms law? It is even more frivolous to use the Bombay riots as an argument against any relaxation of the Arms Act. Let the truth be told that Government do not trust the people as the people do not trust the Government.

**Illuminating Incident.**

A message from Paris gives a glimpse of the increasing gulf of difference in political tactics between the Spanish King and the Dictator of Spain, General Primo de Rivera. King Alfonso, it is reported, was in favour of pardoning those concerned in "the seditious movements" in Ciudad Real and Valencia, but Primo de Rivera maintained that such clemency would be interpreted by the public as a sign of weakness. The King held tenaciously to his point—but only for a time. The resignations of Primo de Rivera and his colleagues frightened him and he meekly submitted to de Rivera's dictation and abandoned the proposed amnesty. The Dictator and his colleagues are back again in power and the party which supports the dictatorship is sure to utilise the incident as indicating that the real ruler of Spain is de Rivera and nobody else, the King being a puppet in his hands. But the gracious intentions of King Alfonso will encourage the Liberal politicians in the country in offering a stronger resistance to the autocracy of Spain's Mussolini. Although the King has failed in being firm this time, his effort, weak as it was, in asserting himself will rally round him all the constitutional elements in the Spanish population.

**Hartal Only "In Indian Quarter."**

It is a relief to find that the police parades in Madras, the arrest of innocent persons, and the display of drawn bayonets and lathis neither brought on a conflict with the people nor in the least affected the boycott demonstrations against the Simon Commission. In fact, what a Congress leader called the ultra-elaborate police 'bandobast' was itself a tribute to the intensity of the public opinion against the Commission, which, we can well believe, had to be smuggled into the city without the people being told which route it would follow after arrival. A hartal in what the "Times of India" correspondent calls "the Indian quarter of the City", two black flag processions and a monster meeting formed the familiar features of the boycott demonstrations. The comic element in the reception was not wanting either, for Sir John Simon thanked the people of Madras for "so many addresses ranging from the City Fathers to the representatives of the Youth of 1929." Only last week the Madras Youth Conference had passed a resolution calling upon "every patriotic youth to help in the effective boycott of the Simon Commission."

**A Thought For The Day.**

No one in the House of Commons believes in liberty except for the British only.

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

# PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR RAILWAYS.

## Surplus of over Ten Crores

## COAL RATES TO BE REDUCED.

### REDUCTION OF THIRD CLASS FARES ON E. B. RAILWAY

### 33 1-2 Crores of Capital Expenditure in 1929-30

### ELECTRIFICATION FROM KALYAN TO POONA

*"The year has been reasonably prosperous from the railway point of view" said Sir George Rainey in introducing the Railway Budget for 1929-30 in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday.*

*The total receipts for the current year of the commercial lines are put at Rs. 105¾ crores, the total expenditure at Rs. 95 crores, the surplus being 10¾ crores. Out of this surplus the loss on strategic lines absorbs Rs. 1¾ crores and of the balance Rs. 5½ crores goes to the general revenues and Rs. 3½ crores to the Reserve Fund.*

*For the ensuing year the revenue is estimated at Rs. 107⅛ crores and the expenditure slightly over Rs. 96 crores, the surplus being 11¼ crores. Of the surplus Rs. 1¾ crores is required to meet the loss on strategic lines and of the balance Rs. 6¼ crores will go to the general revenues leaving Rs. 3¼ crores to be added to the Reserve Fund.*

*The principal concessions announced are reduction of third class fares on East-Bengal Railway and of rates for coal throughout the country.*

*Rs. 33½ crores will be spent next year on capital undertakings, including 7 crores for the purchase of the South Punjab Railway yielding a net revenue of 47 lakhs. Among the major works to be completed during the year are the new B. B. C. I. Railway Workshops at Dohad, the new Central station at Bellasis Road and the electrification of the Ghat section of G. I. P. Railway between Kalyan and Poona.*

*It is expected that 600 miles of new lines will be opened in 1929-30 leaving 2,100 miles under construction at the end of the year.*

*Sir George devoted a great portion of his speech to Labour unrest and said that in various directions Government are anxious to do what is possible to remove legitimate grievances and to better the conditions of service, especially for the lowest paid men and he made a strong plea for the appointment of an additional member for Labour in the Board, an appointment which the Standing Finance Committee does not approve.*

*Sir Austen Hadow, Chief Commissioner of Railways, introduced the budget in the Council of State.*

### Plea For A Labour Member

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Sir George Rainy was cheered as he rose to deliver the Railway Budget speech which took him fifty Minutes. He was applauded as he announced a reduction in coal freight. The Opposition benches became particularly alert when Sir George gave at length his plea for addition of a fifth member to the Railway Board and cries of "hear, hear" greeted his statement that the Railway Standing Finance Committee had turned down the proposal. There was ironical laughter from the opposition benches when Sir George declared that cheaper transport and reasonable standard of life for railway employees would both be achieved by the addition of a new member to the Board. There was general cheering when Sir George Rainy concluded his address.—A. P.

In railway estimates presented by the Railway Member the Hon. Sir George Rainy in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday important feature is considerable increase of traffic receipts expected in 1938-29 over high water mark of last year in spite of failure of monsoon rains in parts of the United Provinces and the Punjab and the strikes at Tatanagar and Bombay. Good traffic is anticipated to bring nearly 2 crores more in spite of reductions made in freight rates on certain commodities. Passenger earnings practically same notwithstanding considerable reductions in third class passenger fares on seven important lines given effect to during the year. Total traffic receipts from commercial lines over 101 crores an increase of 1 1/2 crores over last year's figure. All principal commodities share in increased traffic except coal and coke. Except in the single case of kerosine oil there has been generally marked increase in traffic in commodities on which reductions were effected during the year.

Opening of new lines and larger traffic carried by railway have increased working expenses generally, and as a result total administration and operation costs combined about a crore higher. To the extent of 35 lakhs this is due to exceptional non-recurring expenditure on gratuities to workmen at Negapatam on South Indian Railway and Parel on B. B. and C. I. Railway not transferred when workshops were transferred to Trichinopoly and Dohad. Cost of repairs and maintenance is practically same as last year though it is claime dthat more has been done for same money. Improved equipment and methods of workshops have enabled considerably larger number of locomotives carriages and wagons to be passed through the shops. Reduction in cost of repair and in period rolling stock laid up in workshops is continuing.

Interest charges are about 2 crores more and 60 lakhs more than in previous year is provided for depreciation.

Final result of 1928-29 is expected to be a gain of just under 10 3/4 crores on working commercial lines, which is practically the same as anticipated when budget was framed though about 1 3/4 crores less than in previous year. Of this surplus 1 3/4 crores are required to meet anticipated loss on strategic lines. General revenues will receive 546 lakhs which

(Continued on Page 8.)

### "MONKEYING WITH REVOLUTION"

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CHARGE AGAINST ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

WORLD CONGRESS TO SUPPORT INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The World Congress of the anti-Imperialist League meets in Paris on 28th July. Steps are also being taken to convene a meeting of the Youth Peace Congress at the same time. India will be represented in the Congress by a delegate elected by the authorities of the Indian National Congress. It is understood that the Congress will consider at the forthcoming session a resolution which will welcome the Independence declaration of the Calcutta Congress. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's charge against the League of "monkeying with revolution" may vbe expected to be answered at this Congress.—Free Press Beam Service.

### REPORT OF BUTLER COMMITTEE

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TO BE SUBMITTED TO CABINET SHORTLY

LONDON, Feb 19.

The "Daily Mail" is authoritatively informed that the Report of the Butler Committee has been received by Lord Peel and will be submitted to the Cabinet shortly.—Reuter.

### GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR AHMEDABAD

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HIS LATEST CONVERT

A KNIGHTS DAUGHTER ACCOMPANIES MAHATMA TO ASHRAM

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Mahatma Gandhi left for Ahmedabad to-night. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Pandit Malaviya, and Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariar were among those who saw him off.

Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariar's daughter accompanied Mahatma Gandhi to Sabarmati Ashram to learn spinning.—A. P.

### BRITAIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDIA!

MUSSOLINNI'S CERTIFICATE TO BRITISH RULE

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Reports from Italy indicate that Signor Mussolini is not content with his own achievements. He is also full of admiration for the British achievements in India. According to reports received in this country Mussolini delivered himself in regard to the recent developments in Afghanistan and gave certificates to the British rule in India and attributed success of Britain in India to her policy of non-intervention in matters of religion.—Free Press Beam Service.

### MR. HOTSON MAKES AMENDS

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LETTER TO CORPORATION PRESLDENT

**We understand that Mr. Hotson, Home Member of the Government of Bombay, has addressed a letter to Dr. Deshmukh, President of the Municipal Corporation which makes full amends for the contretemps which occurred at the Secretariat when the Corporation Deputation met him on Friday last. As a result of this letter, the Deputation of the Corporation will again meet the Home Member to-day.**

### BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

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**The Following is a tabulated statement giving the main points of the Railway budget. (The figures are in lakhs of rupees)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1928—1929 (Revised Estimate)** | |
| **Total Receipts (Commercial lines)** | **1,05,73** |
| **Total Expenditure** | **95,02** |
| **Gain** | **10,71** |
| **DISTRIBUTION:—** | |
| **(a) Loss on Strategic lines** | **1,80** |
| **(b) General Revenues** | **5,46** |
| **(c) Railway Reserve** | **3,45** |
| **Reserve Fund** | **19.30** |
| **Depreciation Fund** | **11,51** |
| **1929—1930 (Budget)** | |
| **Total Receipts (Commercial Lines)** | **1,07,32** |
| **Total Expenditure** | **96.06** |
| **Gain** | **11,26** |
| **DISTRIBUTION :—** | |
| **(a) Loss on Stragetic lines** | **1,76** |
| **(b) General Revenue** | **6,25** |
| **(c) Railway Reserve** | **3,25** |
| **Reserve Fund** | **22,55** |
| **Depreciation Fund** | **13,61** |
| **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE** | |
| **1928—1929 (Revised)** | **30,00** |
| **1929—1930 (Budget)** | **33,52** |
| **PASSENGER EARNINGS** | |
| **1927—1928 (Actuals)** | **41,90** |
| **1928—1929 (Revised)** | **41,74** |
| **1929—1930 (Budget)** | **41,66** |
| **GOODS EARNINGS** | |
| **1927—1928 (Actuals)** | **1,02,63** |
| **1928—1929 (Revised)** | **1,01,65** |
| **1929—1930 (Budget)** | **1,04,15** |

## British Govt. in India Damned

### BERNARD HOUGHTON ON BOMBAY RIOTS

### Simla Guilty of Every Outburst of Religious Hatred

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LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Bombay riots still continue to excite public comment only because certain imperialistic newspapers chose to make it a peg whereon to hang diatribes against India's fitness for self-rule in spite of the Manchester Guardian's guarded commonsense view of the situation. Mr. Bernard Houghton a retired Burma Civilian, is the latest to voice his opinion, though diatmetrically opposed to general imperialistic opinion.

In a statement Mr. Houghton compares the employment of Pathans in Bombay to the use of American Fascisti by the American capitalists to break the workers strikes. In his view it is comparable to incitements to Ulster to turn religious into intlustrial disputes. "Far from Bombay riots proving the necessity of the British rule to preserve peace in India and prevent communal warfare they finally damn the Government which ultimately is rseponsible for tolerating the misery and ignorance which afford fruitful soil where on flourish these troubles. Upon Simla, therefore, is the guilt of every outburst, every crime arising from religious hatred — Free Press Beam Service.

## EITHER RETRENCH OR FACE INSOLVENCY

### A Sample of Window-Dressing

### M. L. C.'S ON BOMBAY BUDGET

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### Passage of Arms between Mr. Baluch and General Member

We understand that an adjournment motion would be moved by the Swarajist members in the Bombay Legislative Council to consider the question of Bombay riots which is on the lips of every body for the past few days.

The Council debate on the budget for 1929—30 on Tuesday was very dull and monotonous. The benches of prominent councillors were seen empty and the Government members except those in charge of the portfolios were also seen either absent or busy with their official work. It was a dull day and at fag end when the President thought that there were no more speakers for the day and while he was going to adjourn Mr. Haji Mir Mohmed Baloch enlivened the proceedings by his attack on the reckless expenditure of the B. D. D. and other departments which invoked some excitement owing to the wordy warfare betweeu him and the Hon. General Member.

At the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday a resolution was passed deploring the untimely death of Lala Lajpatrai. Mr. Chotalal R. Shroff in moving the condolence resolution said that Lalaji was a great educationalist and social worker of India and sacrificed his life for the upliftment of his country. He was born for India, lived for India and died for India.

Mr. J. L. Rieu (Leader of the House) Mr. Swami Narayan, Rao Bahadur Kale, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, N. R. Gunjal, Mr. S. C. Joshi and Khan Bahadur Bhutto associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the House and the resolution was carried all the councillors standing as a mark of respect.

NO CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

The Council then discussed the budget for 1929—30. Rao Bahadur D. P. Desai said the public had lost confidence in Government. The budget presented was a sample of window-dressing which could not be put up any longer. He pleaded for retrenchment and advised the Hon. Finance Member to make drastic retrenchment in the Secretariat which was heavy There were a number of assistant secretaries, deputy secretaries and superintendents who could be conveniently reduced without affecting efficiency. He urged the Government to remit the amount of assessment due from the people of Gujerat North in view of the fact that last year they suffered from floods and this year from frost.

EITHER RETRENCHMENT OR INSOLVENCY.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani complimented the Hon. Finance Member on the two notable departures he had made, viz., in changing the system of accounts and in placing the financial position of the Presidency in a straight forward and honest manner. The present budget, he said, was really a deficit budget, if they took into consideration the amount taken out of the famine fund and the remission of the contribution to the central revenues. He struck a note of warning that if they did not effect drastic retrenchment, they would face insolvency.

A DISAPPOINTING BUDGET.

Mr. Lalji Naranji characterised the budget as disappointing one. It had been acknowledged, he said, both by H. E. the Governor and the Hon. Finance Member that the presidency's finances were in a very unfortunate position. He, therefore, urged for a complete overhauling of the financial policy of the Government. The root cause of this trouble, he said, was due to the Government embarking on commercial enterprises. The commercial undertakings of the Government had brought about complete financial collapse. He did not blame the Indian members as they did not shape the policy of the Government. Besides he said the policy of selecting the Indian members of Government was also open to criticism as they were helpless under the sweet will and the control of the Government. He advised Government to dispose of the commercial undertakings which had proved a financial loss and thus save the presidency from further strain on their resources.

A PUZZLE.

Mr J. C. Swaminarayan thought that the budget was a puzzle to many members as figures were not accurately shown in the Blue Book. He pointed out that the Education Deparment was already starved and still the Hon. Finance Member wanted to increase fees on the education.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik deplored that the Presidency did not make any progress towards industrial and education matters although the Council had provided funds for that purpose.

Mr. N. E. Navle pleaded for the agriculturists in his district who were hit hard due to the frost and urged Government to suspend land revenue till they were able to pay.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal submitted that the receipts under the heads of excise exceeded the expenditure and recommended Government to spend more money on primary education and medical relief.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Haji Mir Mohamed Baloch pointed out how the administrate expense had gone high during the last nine years and said while expenditure on general administration had increased by 82 per cent. the corresponding increase on education was only 27 per cent. He thought money was either "sinking" or going into the pockets of some officials.

Hon. Sir Gulamhusein Hydayatullah (General Member) objected to the expression and asked him if he could prove the allegation in a court of law.

Mr. M. K. Dixit raised a point of order whether the Hon. General Member was justified in interrupting the Hon. Member from Karachi, (Mr. Baloch).

Mr. Noor Mohmed protested against the retort of the Hon. General Member which he characterised as terrorising.

The Hon. President pacified the House by remarking that the House need not be terrorised if a member of the Government rose to give an explanation nor would he allow any terror in the House.

Mr. Baloch then spoke of an official in the P. W. D. on Rs. 430 per month who was promoted to Rs. 1200.

The Hon. General Member wanted to know the name of that official but Mr. Baloch replied he did not know his name. (Laughter).

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

# MAHATMA AS DEFENCE WITNESS

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## Sedition Case Against Calcutta Editor Adjourned

CALCUTTA. Feb. 18.

Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, Editor of "Banglar Katha," and Satyaranjan Mukerji, Printer of "Banglar Katha," appeared before Mr. Roxborough, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of sedition under Section 124—A Indian Penal Code in respect of an article entitled: "Topics of the Day" which appeared in the issue of December 16. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Defence Counsel, cross-examined Inspector P. N. Mukerjee, complainant in the case in question, and asked him: "Are you in a position to deny that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to Mr. Gandhi?" —Answer: I have no knowledge.

Do you know that the letter was published in "Young India?"—I do not know.

Would you deny that Jawaharlal Nehru was assaulted by the Police at Lucknow?—I do not know.

Do you know that he was offered two pistols by a stranger?—I do not know.

Would you deny that the police employ spies?—I have no personal knowledge.

Do you know of any case in which the police employ young men and give them revolvers?—No, not a single case.

The Translator was also cross-examined.

Mr. Sen Gupta stated that his clients would come under certain exceptions of the law. The language might have been a bit intemperate but a good deal would depend on the question of intention. Mr. Sen Gupta prayed for three weeks' time to call Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as defence witnesses.

Hearing of the case was adjourned to March 11.—A. P.

## BOLSHIE BILL IN COMMITTEE

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### QUIBBLING IN PHRASEOLOGY

### "FACILITY" FOR DEFENCE OF ACCUSED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Select Committee on the Public Safety Bill have adopted the following clause defining a person to whom the Public Safety Bill applies. "The person to whom this Act applies means a person not being an exempted person) who seeks to foment or utilise industrial or agrarian disputes or other disputes of like nature with the object of directly or indirectly subverting by forces or violence organised Government in British India."

The Committee have deleted the words which it was apprehended might bring within the scope of the Act persons who were seeking to bring about a change in the Government.

Similarly Clause (C) also has been amended and will read "who is a member of or is acting in association with any society or organisations whether in British India or elsewhere which advocates or encourages any such doctrine or activity as is desribed in subclause (a) or subclause (b) of this Clause or which is affiliated to or acts in connection with any such society or organisation.

CONFISCATION OF MONEY.

The Committee have also amended Clause relating to confiscation of money that it only applies to money intended specifically for the furtherance of the doctrine referred in the Bill.

The Committee have also made certain minor procedural changes in the Bill. The Committee have also provided that accused shall have as much particulars of the case against him divulged as the Governor-General in Council may permit.

Sub-clause 5 as amended reads: "Person appealing against removal order shall be given opportunity to attend before the bench in person or by pleader and show cause against making of the order and for this purpose the Bench shall if he so attends furnish him with a general statement of the grounds on which removal order was based together such details or particulars if any as the Bench may with the consent of the Governor General in Council include therein but neither he nor any pleader may be acquainted with any details or particulars or circumstances laid before the Bench by the Governor General in Council and Bench shall save as herein provided treat all such facts and circumstances as confidential."

Provisions for appeal against confiscation order in respect of monies are on similar lines.—Free Press.

## STOP PRESS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Mr. Jinnah is leaving tomorrow morning for Bombay following the receipt of a telephone message that his wife is seriously ill.

Sir Norman Bolton, Chief Commissioner, North Western Frontier, is in Delhi on a short visit. The object of the visit is not unknown, but undoubtedly the occasion will be utilised by the Viceroy and the Government of India to hold consultations with him on the Afghan situation.—A. P.

## OIL STRIKE IN COMMONS

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### WINTERTON'S CERTIFICATE TO PATHANS

### LAWABIDING AND VALUABLE CITIZENS

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Earl Winterton read a long telegram from the Government of Bombay summarising the conditions in Bombay from the 10th to 15th February when the situation was reported to be returning to the normal. As far as was known, he said, the Pathans never broke up the oil strikers' meetings. Police statistics showed that crimes committed by Pathans were very few compared with their numbers.

Replying to Mr. Wellock, Earl Winterton said there was no reason why the Pathans should not be engaged to replace the strikers. There was nothing in the law of India to prevent people accepting work which was legal. There was no question of the Government of India importing or assisting to import Labour to replace strikers.

Mr. Wellock asked if it was not rather dangerous to import people of one religion to replace others of different religion. Earl Winterton replied, "Certainly not". Replying to a supplementary question Earl Winterton agreed with Mr. Wardlaw Milne that the Pathans had for many years been very lawabiding and valuable citizens of Bombay City. He had received assurances that Pathans had in no way acted aggressively. On the other hand strikers had stoned them as they were leaving their work.—Reuter.

## PERSIA AND BAHRAIN ISLANDS

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### NOTE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Geneva.—The status of Bahrain Archipelago in the Persian Gulf is the subject of a note dated January 5th addressed to the British Minister at Teheran by the Persian Foreign Minister copies of which have now been circulated to the members of the League. The Note refers to "Persia's incontestible right to the Bahrain islands" and complains of the obligation on the Persian subjects going to Bahrain to have passport issued by the British authorities. Reuter.

## AERODROME FOR RANGOON

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LONDON, Feb. 18.

Replying to Captain Garro-Jones, Earl Winterton agreed that Dutch aircraft had been flying from Calcutta to Bangkok without alighting at Rangoon "en route". He said the Rangoon race course had been used as landing ground until the beginning of November when its owners withdrew permission. Earl Winterton added that the Indian Government proposed to establish a civil aerodrome at Rangoon when funds were available which it was hoped would be during the financial year beginning in April.—Reuter.

## REQUEST TO GERMAN CONSULATE

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Berlin—Herr. Loebe, President of the Reichstag, received a telegram from M. Trotzky stating that he had asked the German Consulate for a permit to come to Germany. Herr Loebe has handed the telgram to the Cavinet with a recommendation to grat the permit.—Reuter.

## PRESIDENT PATEL'S TEA PARTY

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### A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION

### MAHATMA AND VICEROY AMONGST GUESTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief attended a tea party given by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel this afternoon at his residence in New Delhi. Among the other guests were Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Hon. the Home Member, Mahatma Gandhi (who is staying with Mr. Patel), Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mian Muhammad Shah Nawaz, Dr. M. A. Ansari and Mr. G. Cunningham. A very pleasant afternoon was spent, and Mr. Patel's hospitality was much enjoyed by all his guests. Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum was prevented by illness from attending the party.

DETAILS OF PARTY.

The tea party at President Patel's house was a very successful social function, and all those invited attended, with the exception of Sir Abul Qayum, the leader of the Central Muslim Group, who was prevented by illness, and whose place was taken by Mian Shah Nawaz, the Secretary of the Group.

The guests sat at four tables. The Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi, the Maharajah of Kashmir and Mr. Jinnah sat at one table, the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Patel and Mian Shah Nawaz at the second, Pandit Malaviya, the Nawab of Bhopal, Mr. Crerar and Mr. Cunningham at the third and Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Maharaja of Bikaner, Dr. Ansari and Sir Darcy Lindsay at the fourth table. Pandit Motilal later joined the table where the Viceroy, Gandhiji, the Maharajah of Kashmir and Mr. Jinnah were holding conversation informally which now and then probably referred to the political issues raised by the Calcutta Congress and the communal riots in Bombay, communal differences generally, and the political, religious, social and economic causes which were keeping up communal differences.

The party was socially very successful, and naturally, President Patel was gratified at the response to his invitation and must have wished that this party might be the beginning of more serious conferences and conversations. Considerable interest has been aroused in political circles by this social function, and its political effects remain to be seen.—A. P.

## "GOOD TEA, GOOD TALK BUT NO POLITICS"

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NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Asked by a "Free Press" representative as to what happened at the President's party, Pandit Motilal smiled and said, "there was good tea, good talk and no public question was discussed."

After the party was over Mahatmaji discussed for over two hours various topics, the most important of which was Hindu-Muslim relations with representative Hindu and Muslim leaders like Pandit Motilal, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Jawaharlal, Birla, Lala Hansraj, Sherwani and others.—Free Press.

## NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE

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### COL. FITZMAURICE'S NEW MOVE

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Dublin.—Colonel Fitzmaurice, who recently resigned from the Irish Free State Air Force, states that he has allied himself with important American financial interests who are working out a scheme for trans-Atlantic steamship service between Halifax and Galway with air-service extensions at each end.—Reuter.

## COLD SNAP IN ITALY ENDS

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### BLIZZARDS INTERRUPT RY. TRAFFIC

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Although the thaw has not yet arrived in England the cold snap has ended in Italy, where the thaw is everywhere asserting itself. The temperature in Rome yesterday was very mild.

WAVES ABATES IN AUSTRIA.

Budapest.—The Arctic wave has abated and train service is being restored. The first Vienna Express for many days past left this morning. Disastrous floods are reported from many districts.

SITUATION IN YUGO-SLAVIA.

Belgrade.—Fresh blizzards that blew over parts of Yugo-Slavia yesterday again interrupted railway traffic on Belgrade-Zagreb and Belgrade-Nish lines.—Reuter.

## PETITION FOR DIVORCE

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### MR. GOSWAMI, M. L. A, AS CO-RESPONDENT

### CLAIM FOR RS. 150,000 AS DAMAGES

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Mr. Nagendra Nath Gupta, Barrist and Municipal Magistrate, of Calcutta, has filed at the Calcutta Hight Court a petition for divorce against his wife, Romola Gupta, on the ground of alleged adultery with Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami, zemindar and, Member, Legislative Assembly. Mrs. Gupta is a daughter of the late Lord Sinha. The petitioner is claiming from the co-respondent one lakh and half of rupees as damages.—A. P.

## ATTACK ON KABUL AFTER RAMZAN

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### CITIZENS KEEN FOR BRINGING ABOUT TRUCE

PESHAWAR, Feb. 18.

Among the Indians who arrived here to-day the most prominent figure is Dr. Ahmed Ali who has been in charge of the Afghan Military Hospital for the last 22 years. This gentleman states that Habibullahkhan's Commander-in-Chief, Sayad Hassan, has not yet returned from his recruiting campaign.

According to the Doctor it is believed in Kabul that if General Nadir Khan steps in at this juncture all bloodshed could be avoided as the people like him very much. It is also certain in the Doctor's opinion that even Bachha-I-Saqao may retire in favour of Nadir Khan on certain conditions as he has great regard for the General, having once served under him. He also emphasised that much of the reforms could also be saved by Nadir Khan's advent.

A great deal of fear prevails in Kabul where people are sure that the city will be invaded from different sides immediately the Ramzan ends. They are afraid that Kabul may also be subjected to the same fate as Jalalabad. They are anxious that a sort of truce should be concluded between the contending parties which is quite possible by Nadir Khan's stepping forward, who is expected to proceed to Kabul and not to Kandahar, as is generally stated.

Nadir Khan's popularity could be well imagined by the fact that while all Sirdars and members of high families were maltreated by Habibullah's men, nobody ventured to touch even a menial of Nadir Khan's family notwithstanding the General's absence from home. The idea of Nadir Khan proceeding to Kabul instead of to Kandahar is further corroborated and strengthened by the fact that the relations between the ex-King and Nadir Khan were rather strained and that is why the General was staying in Europe.

According to another passenger, Amanullah Khan tried his best to persuade the General to come back to Kabul during his last visit to Europe but the latter would not consent. Ali Ahmed Jan is said to be at Islampur. It is also said that he requested Naqib Sahib of Charbagh to give him shelter, but the rejuest is said to have been rejected.—A. P.

## BACHA-I-SAQAO'S MINISTER ARRIVES AT PESHAWAR

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### BESIEGED BY A HOSTILE CROWD

PESHAWAR, Feb. 18.
(Censored.)

Imamuddin Charikar, the Minister of Commerce, of Bacha-i-Saqao's Government who has come to Peshawar recently to take over charge from the Afghan Trade Agent stationed in Peshawar, went to the Agent's office yesterday for that purpose. But all on a sudden, he was besieged by a hostile crowd who did not apparently want the position of Trade Agent to go into the hands of anybdy, except Amanullah's man. The crowd having got very much excited, a Police Gorden, which was called out, escorted him to a place of safety. He is now living outside the City proper, in the Dean Hostel at Peshawar Cantonment.—Free Press.

## NEW AFGHAN OFFICER REFUSED RECOGNITION

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PESHAWAR, Feb. 18.
(Censored.)

Further evacuation was carried out by three aeroplanes yesterday, and among the notable newcomers, was a Pass-port Officer appointed by Bacha-i-Saquo, who has come to take over charge of that work from the present incumbent, who has refused to recognise the new Amir's Government.—Free Press.

## VICEROY PRAISES BIKANER'S HOSPITALITY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner gave a large banquet last night to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, the guests numbering 110. In proposing the Maharaja's health in a brief sentence Lord Irwin said the name of Bikaner was synonymous with the term "hospitality." The dinner was really the opening ceremony for His Higness' new house at New Delhi and it was held in the fine centre hall of the building.—A. P.

## AHMEDABAD MILL SENSATION

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### ON VERGE OF CLOSING DOWN

### SHORTAGE OF COAL RESPONSIBLE

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19.

Owing to shortage of wagon supply, stocks of coal in local mills are depleted and some mills are on the verge of closing down. The Millowners' Association has written to the Commerce Member of the Government of India to arrange special supply of wagons.—A. P.

## COUNCIL OF STATE HOLDS AN HOUR'S SITTING

### THIN ATTENDANCE IN THE HOUSE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Council of State had only an hour's sitting to-day.

The attendance, both in the House, and in the galleries were thin.

Sir Austin Hadow, Chief Commissioner for Railways was sworn in to-day.

No interpellations being made to-day, Sir Austin presented a statement of the estimated Revenue and Expenditure, in respect of Railways, for the year 1929-30.

INCOLVENCY ACT AMENDING BILL.

This over Sir B. Mitter moved that the bill further to amend the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act of 1909 for certain purpose to be taken into consideration. In doing so Sir B. Mitter said that the present provisions had proved to be unworkable in practice in Madras, and the local Government proposed to introduce a bill in the local Legislative Council to amend the Section so as to extend the period from six months to one year. As, however, this difficulty was not confined to Madras alone, it was considered desirable in the interests of uniformity to undertake Central legislation to give effect to the proposal.

After the bill was taken into consideration, it was passed into law, without much discussion.

The Council of State then adjourned till Friday next.—Free Press.

## ANOTHER SWARAJIST M, L. A. UNDER LASH

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### MR. M. K. ACHARYA DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING CONGRESS OFFICE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee today made a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee. It also decided to hold a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the 14th May. Various resolutions were passed. One of these related to Mr. M. K. Acharya.

It ran as follows:—"Resolved that in view of Mr. M. K. Acharya's refusal to resign from his seat in the Assembly in spite of having acted contrary to his pledge, and having been called upon to resign by the Working Committee, Mr. M. K. Acharya be disqualified from being made a Congress candidate at any future election until he makes satisfactory amends. Further that in case Mr. Acharya persists in his refusal to resign, he should be called upon to satisfy the President of the All-India Congress Committee within a fortnight why the Working Committee should not advise all Congress Committees not to elect him to any office in the Congress organisation or as a delegate to the Congress or any Provincial Conference."—A. P.

The Working Committee of the Congress has decided to hold a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on May 14.—A. P.

## LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from page 6)

the Taxation Committee also lay down annual value as the proper basis, by which expression they say is meant "the gross produce less cost of production, including the value of the labour actually expended by the farmer and his family on the holding and the return for enterprise."

We now proceed to a consideration of the standard on which the profits of cultivation are to be calculated. Is it net produce or is it rent? Here again the note in the Objects and Reasons states that: 'Gross produce has been discarded as a standard throughout the greater part of the country. Assessments based on a share of the gross produce place an undue tax on industry and enterprise and are repugnant to modern ideas. It has, therefore, become necessary to find some other standard for the guidance of Settlement officers." "In most provinces not more than half the money value of the net produce is to be taken in the form of assessment." The note on clause 2 after saying so much proceeds to lay down in clause 3 (a) that rental value should be the basis. Now the adoption of the rental basis, though it appears apparently simple, is likely to be fraught with worse results, since the glaring defects in the present system will operate far more prejudicially to the detriment of the agriculturist.

(To be continued.)

## GEN. DANIEL HOGAN RESIGNS

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Following close of on the heels of Colonel Fitzmaurice's resignation from the post of Chief of the Irish Free State Air Force, General Daniel Hogan, Chief of the Staff of Irish Free State Army, has resigned. The army is being reduced to 5,000.—Reuter.

## ASYLUM FOR MOSCOW EXILE

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### TROTSKY'S REQUEST TO GERMAN CONSULATE

### REICHSTAG PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDS ISSUE OF PERMIT

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The doubts cast on the repot of M. Trotzky's arrival in Constantinople by the rumours that he has not left Russia have been dispelled by a Moscow message transmitting the official report in newspapers that Trotzky has been exiled from Russia for Anti-Soviet activity and a Constantinople message affirming that there is not the slightest doubt that Trotzky is there.—Reuter.

## GANDHIJI VISITS MUSLIM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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### ADVICE TO STUDENTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Gandhiji visited the Jame Millia (Muslim National University) this morning. A meeting of the professors and students was arranged where touching references were made to the death of Rasaklal Harilal Gandhi, a grandson of the Mahatma.

Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal of the institutiodn, expressed gratitude that Gandhiji had treated the Institution as his personal affair and like his own home. The proof of his affection was that he sent his own son and two grandsons to serve the University.

"RISE ABOVE COMMUNALISM."

Mahatmaji in reply referred to the ideals of education and said if the education they received there was merely to make them earning machines as was the case in Indian Universities it was better to shut down the institution. Their aim should be to train themselves as soldiers of freedom to win Swaraj for their country. He exhorted the students who were mostly Muslims to rise above the communal mentality of their community and not to stoop to the low level to which most of their community had sunk.

FURTHER DETAILS OF GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME.

Further details of Gandhiji's tour programme show that after finishing his tours in Burma and Andhra, he will reach Delhi in the first week of May and tour the Delhi Province to which he would devote one week. Thereafter, he will tour the United Provinces for the rest of the month.—A. P.

## BREEZE IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING

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### MR. DELVES CONFIRMED AS CHIEF OFFICER

The meeting of the Improvement Trust Board held on Tuesday evening was marked by a breeze between Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President, and Mr. H. P. Mody, the Leader of the Progressive Party.

There were two candidates in the field for the post of the Chief Officer. One was Mr. R. H. A. Dalves, the present Chief Officer, while the other was Mr. A. K. Dadachanji, the acting Estate Agent of the Trust.

POSTPONE IT.

The President read to the House two letters from some of the newly elected Councilors, urging that the appointment should be made by the new Corporation.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, who backed up cause of the new Councillors, and rising to a point of order stated that the Board had unanimously passed that the Trust should be amalgamated with the Municipality at the earliest possible opportunity, and it was not right that the appointment of the Chief Officer should be made now.

Dr. Viegas spoke for about ten minutes when Mr. Mody got up to raise a point of order. Mr. Mody observed that Dr. Viegas had spoken for more than ten minutes, but still his (Dr. Viegas') point of order had not emerged and asked the President not to allow Dr. Viegas to speak further.

The President remarked that Mr. Mody's point of order was not correct.

Mr. Mody said, "I am sorry you don't understaand my point or order."

The President strongly objected to Mr. Mody's language and said he would not tolerate any vulgar language from anybody. The President held that there was no point in what Mr. Mody had said. The point at issue he said was the consideration of a letter to postpone appointment of Chief Officer.

The President finally declared that the present Corporation was quite qualified to proceed with the election of the Chief Officer. He announced to the members that the Chief Officer had told him just now that he (the Chief Officer) was prepared to resign when and if the Trust was amalgamated with the Corporation.

The members then proceeded with the election. Mr. Delves was declared duly elected receiving 48 votes as against 20 for Mr. Dadachanji.

# SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

## ANTI-INDIAN POLICY IN FULL SWING

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 28.

Sir Kurma V. Reddi the new Agent-General for the Indians in South Africa, arrived at Durban on the 23rd January and was received by Mr. Sastri, Mr. Eaton, the Mayor of the City and several representatives of the official Indian bodies. He was welcomed to South Africa by all those present and garlanded by the leaders of the South African Indian Federation and S.A.I. Congress. In the evening a mass meeting was arranged in the Town Hall to welcome him and bid farewell to the retiring Agent. His speech in reply to his reception was very hopeful and clear. He said: "So far as the terms of the Agreement were concerned, he would be a true interpreter of the people and the Government of India to the Government and people of South Africa. He was at their service to render all possible help in giving effect to the exact terms of the Agreement. If on the other hand reference to those difficulties was beyond the Agreement it would be his purpose to advise and help them as far as he could. In spite of the fact that the trade development was no part of his official duties, he said that he would do everything possible to bring the two countries together." Mr. Sastri, at this function, made again an eloquent plea for consolidating all the ranks under the banner of the S. A. Indian Congress and "to cherish the Capetown Agreement." at a largely attended meeting on Sunday last week at Maritzburg, Mr. Sastri again entered into the admiration of England and Englishman and appealed to the Dominions for help in allaying doubts about India's destiny and sympathies with the latter.

STRIKING WARNING.

The South African Indian Congress held its ninth annual meeting at Durban which was opened by Mr. Sastri and attended by several delegates from the other parts of the Union. As an advocate of the Government of India and as the ardent devotee of the British Empire Mr. Sastri sounded the following striking warning to the Indians in Africa.

"I want you to remember that for a long time to come in the future you cannot afford to be dissociated from the Government of India. Say and do nothing, therefore, which allienate the sympathy of that Government of which which would make it difficult for it to continue that cordial co-operation you have hitherto enjoyed. Above all, if there is political..... unrest in India and movements of a disruptive character, taking on attractive names of "Independence" or such like whatever your hearts may feel upon these occassions I would ask you to forbear in your own interests. Do not send across messages that you join in the cry for absolute independence. That way lies your ruin. Once you assume such an uncompromising hostility to the Indian Government you may then not with any justice ask for their sympathy or assistance My advise is: Keep on the safe side."

Sir K. V. Reddi was not slow in agreeing to this point of view. He endorsed Mr. Sastri's appear. But the glaring fact yet remains that inspite of the Indian Government and its Agent, the situation is growing uniquely serious that was never experienced before. The Capetown Agreement was of the making of the Indian Government and its Delegation and what has been the outcome? The Indians are led to co-operate with the Union Government for the reduction of their own population. And Mr. Sastri puts forward before the European audiences that his countrymen wish to keep on the safe side The Indian Government assists the South African Government in the solution of the 'Indian 'problem' by "effective repatriation."

LEFT IN THE LURCH.

This Agreement has failed to achieve anything for the unfortunate 400 Indian families who are left in the lurch by the Liquor Act passed and enforced during the same Agent-General's stay in the Union. We would remaind Mr. Sastri that after all is said and done, "the South African Indian Congress is affiliated to the Indian National Congress of which Mahatma Gandhi is the present leader and still retains Shrimati Sarojini Naidu as her president whose very creed is independence for India outside the British Empire" The Indians in South Africa would not be led away by such warnings as they have realised at all times that those who support them through thick and thin and to the very last are the leaders of the Indian National Congress whose very word is law to them. Besides this, the majority of the Indians have come to realise that their existence in the Union is only a matter of a few years as a result of the Capetown Settlement and the obviously anti-Indian policy of the Union Government.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT DIFFERS.

The Deputy president, Advocate Christopher, in his presidential address, referred largely to the question of Indian education and pointed to the fact that no provision had been made for agricultural industrial or technical training. He declared that the Indians should press for the franchise. This demand is quite contrary to what Mr. Sastri has recommended us to do. But with due respects to the retiring Agent-General, and his diplomacy the Indians in South Africa are not going to throw away their right of demand for franchise as the citizens of South Africa, either the Union Government accepts them as such or not. The full report of the Congress is not to hand, and I shall have to refer to that in my next letter.

BOMBSHELL FOR THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

My apprehension as foreshadowed in my last letter is coming out true and the very first bombsell came just a day after I posted my last letter to the effect that the meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Johannesburg Town Council held on 14th inst. it was decided to postpone the issue of license certificates to "all Indians" in 19 townships of the Johannesburg city, practically covering the whole area and affecting not less than 5000 Indians. The trouble has started with the decision of a Supreme Court in connection with the title-deeds of land which debar, practically all coloured persons from residing and trading. The City Council has obtained an opinion of a prominent local Council who has reported in favour of the City Council's desire to refuse the licences wholesale and admitting its right to refuse such licenses. Subsequently a few licenses have been refused on the same ground. But wholesale refusal is not yet made as the City Council is awaiting a further opinion from a senior Counsel. Meanwhile, the leading councillors have rushed to the press and contended that they have the right to refuse the licenses on the authority of the Supreme Court judgment. It appears that the consideration of the matter will take more time, while 31st of January is at hand, after which the applicants for the license will be required to pay the penalty for default in taking the license in due period. Indians have been alarmed. Mr Sastri sees no way out of the difficulty. Negotiations are going on with the authorities, but the outlook seems very gloomy if no sense of justice prevails in the end and the City Council persists in taking up only the legal loophole to satisfy its desire to clear out the Indian trader from its midst. If the adverse happens, practically all the Indians residing in the Transvaal numbering about 17,000 will be affected and some 5000 will be immediately faced with ruin.

3477 INDIANS REPATRIATED LAS YEAR.

The figures for the number of Indians repatriated during 1928 are now available. A total of 3477 Indians left the country under the Government Assisted Emigration Scheme. This scheme came into operation in August 1927, during which year including the period before August 1996 Indians left the Country. Last year's total was constituted of 1436 men, 695 women, 672 boys under the age of 16 and 674 girls also under the same age. Furthermore first shipment of Indians who availed of the scheme during the current month, left South Africa a week before with 250 repatriated souls.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Speaking before a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Pretoria, Mr. Abercrombie, a member of that body, on his resolution advocating segregation of whites and blacks referred to the Indian problem and said: "The Standard of living of Indians in the Union is very low. The Indians should either have to submit to the standard of living being raised or the Indian Government should consent to their deportation as not suitable for South Africa. Indians should not be allowed in town unless the standard of living is upto ours." Mr. H. D. Grant Mackenzie (President) referred to the Indians as "the menace to commerce".

## DELHI CONFERENCE AND AFTER

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## ORGANISATION OF MUSLIM

### REPRESENTATIVE MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN DELHI ON MARCH 2

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

At the urgent request of some Muslim members of the Central legislature an informal meeting was held on the 17th instant in Raisina which was largely attended amongst others by Moulvi Kifaetullah, Haji Abdullah Haroon, Nawab Ismail Khan, Syed Murtaza, Sir Abdul Kadir, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer, Moulvi Mohammad Yakub, Shamshululma Syed Ahmed, Shaikh Fasiduddin, Mohammad Ismail Khan, Mr. Abdul Aziz (Peshawar), Mr. Mohammad Suhrawardy, Haji Abdullah Haji Kasim, Mohammed Fazliddin, Sheikh Abdullah (Aligarh) Moulvi Abdul Siddiqi, Moulvi Ijaz Hussain, Moulana Mahomed Mazharuddin, Moulvi Habizur Rahaman and others. Telegrams of sympathy were received from Moulana Shaukatali, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Sir Mahomed Shafi and others.

A resolution was passed appointing Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah and Moulvi Mahomed Shafee Daudi to make necessary arrangements to hold representative meetings on 2nd March at 2 p.m. in the house of Hakim Jamilkhan Bamlimaran (Delhi) for the purpose of devising ways and means to organise Mussalmans on the lines laid down by the Delhi All-India Muslim Conference. Prominent men from all provinces have been invited. It was decided to have an office in Delhi to carry out the work in connection with the same.—A. P.

## RAILWAY STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

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### SELECTIONS BY CONGRESS AND NATIONALIST PARTIES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Congress Party in the Assembly has selected Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra and Yusuf Imam for the Railway Standing Finance Committee.

The Nationalist Party has decided to select for the Standing Finance Committee two or three members from the following: Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Birla and Mr. Harbilas Sarda.

Both parties will support the motion for a Select Committee of Mr. Haji's Deferred Rebates Bill on Wednesday.

Mr. K. C. Neogy's Merchandise Marks Act Amendment Bill which has general support will not be moved as he has left for Calcutta owing to his mother's illness.—A. P.

## REFORMS AT AL AZHAR

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### IMPROVING ARABIC WRITING

The decision having been taken that the great Muslim University of Al Azhar should be modernized, a Committee is now preparing the new educational programme. It is stated that there are to be three sections of Schools—Law, Literae Humaniores and Theology. The first will include the study of Muslim Law, Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Administrative Law; the second that of History, Philosophy, Philology, and Literature, both ancient and modern Arabic and modern European. The Theology School will specialise in the study of the Koran and theological subjects in general, including preaching, hilstory and modern languages. An effort will be made to start on the new programme with the next academic year, and already the progressive head of the University, Sheikh Mustapha al Moroghi, is credited with having ordered copies of the Bible in Arabic with a view to introducing at an early date the study of the origins of beliefs. In the meantime the subject of improving the standard of Arabic writing is engaging attention. A Committee is to be formed to consider the introduction into the Arabic language of punchuation marks and Capital letters. In connexion with the latter, King Fund has initiated a competition suggestions for the writing of capital letters in Arabic are invited, and prizes of the value of £E100, £E50, and £E5 respectively are offered by the King for the best suggestions. The reforms contemplated are less drastic than Mustapha Kemal Pasha's improvement of Turkish, but the underlying motive is the same—It will be of interest to see whether the Turks reach their goal so far ahead of the Egyptians as to justify—perhaps in the minds even of many of the latter—the means employed—the adoption of Latin characters. —"Near East."

## "ALL-NATIONS" RESTAURENT

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Plans are afoot to set up a "Restaurant of All Nations" in London, Eng. One room would be devoted to French cooking, another to Italian, another to Indian, German, etc. The main restaurant it is proposed, will be a reproduction of a seventeenth century Scottish inn.

## BANKING CONDITIONS IN INDIA

—:o:—

## SIR. G. SCHUSTERS CALLS CONFERENCE

### DISCUSSION WITHLEADING COMMERCIAL MAGNATES

NEW DELHI, Feb.17.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of India.

"As mentioned in the reply to Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya's question in the Legislative Assembly on February 8th, Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, on the morning of February 16, conducted a discussion with the representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce to consider the proposals which had been submitted by those organisations for carrying out a general enquiry into banking. The following representatives attended the meeting. Sir George Geoffery, Mr. H. G. Cooke, Mr. Fordyee of Allahabad Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Lala Harkishenlal, and Mr. B. F. Madon. In addition, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, and Mr. V. K. Aravamudha Aiyengar, Under-Secretary, Commerce Department, were present.

The discussion at the meeting disclosed that there was general agreement among all present as to the broad lines on which the enquiry should proceed and as to its objects, which should be to enquire into the existing conditions of banking in India and make recommendations for the expansion of indigenous banking, both stock and Shroffi, with special reference to agriculture, commerce (and industry. Sir George Schuster undertook that a plan on these lines would now be worked out and discussed with the Provincial Governments whose co-operation would be necessary.

Sir George Schuster emphasised that before the enquiry was finally inaugurated, he would arrange for a further discussion with the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and of banking interests including co-operative banking. At the close of the meeting Sir George Schuster thanked those present for their assistance which he said was specially valuable to him in view of the fact that he had addressed himself to the question before he had had time to gain personal experience of conditions in India."—A. P.

## KHAR'S NAMELESS ROADS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chroniele."

Sir,—Last Sunday when I had an occasion to go to Khar the cosmopolitan model suburb of the present day to pay my respect to the Swamijis of Shree Ramkrishna Mission, while going through the different streets or rather the roads as they are called, I felt that the dear Kharites would have been a bit sweeter so far as the naming of their roads is concerned. On a second thought, however, I imagined and perhaps rightly too, that there must be all philosophical people staying there and that must be the reason of their doing away with the names of their streets but if I understand aright even in philosophy, we read that it is rather more difficult to attain the Nameless and the Imperceptible (Avyakta Gati) by human beings, but what a wonder that Kharites do so quite easily and daily by passing through their nameless roads—the only difference being that they again return in flesh to the plains the very next day quite cheerful hale and hearty to shoulder their respective burden, to the noisy city.

Any way I feel they might follow the noble example of their next door neighbour—the Saints of Santa Cruz. Cosmopolitan as the suburbs are, it would be quite far to adopt the names for their roads after the great men of almost all the communities inhabiting here, e.g. Ram Krishna, Tuka Ram, Mira, Narasinha, Mohmed, Oomar (Khayam), Miss Mathews, Mary, Dadabhoy, Vimadal etc.

Though trivial it may look, the naming of roads, villas, cottages, and Ashrams and even our own children after the dear 'great' departed and leaving souls of high eminence has a peculiar charm and importance of its own and this is why there is a time-honoured system among Hindus to name their children after the names of Gods, such as Pandurang, Girdhar, Balkrishna, Vithal etc.

The other day when I christened my new residence by naming it "Kailas Ashram" at a magnificent cost of about two rupees and a half, some of my dearest and nearest almost laughed at me in view of my financial status, but immediately after a few days, when I heard one of my kiddies remonstrating with the other for speaking some slight untruth saying how can he tell lies in the "Kailas Ashram" I felt inwardly that the expenditure incurred in conducting the opening ceremony of my Kailas Ashram in the presence of "Ganesh" the God Ganpati was well spent.

The Kharites or say Kharwallas will pray excuse me for this bit of impudence on my part and see their way to give due justice to their nameless roads.—Yours etc.,

HIRALAL CHHOTALAL.

# PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR RAILWAYS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

is just 2 lakhs less than the budget assumed and there will be left just under 3 1/2 crores to place to railway reserve. At the end of the year the reserve is expected to stand at 19 1/4 crores as a result of 5 years' working since separation of railway finances from general finances, and similarly balance in Depreciation Fund is expected to rise to 11 1/2 crores.

REDUCTION IN 3RD CLASS FARES.

In view of present financial position Railway Board announce certain reductions in third class fares on Eastern Bengal Railway and long distance coal freights on all State-managed railways except Burma and hope Company-managed railways will follow suit. Telescopic rate is introduced in third class passenger fares on Eastern Bengal Railway reducing fares for distances between 151 and 300 miles by a pie and for over 300 miles by 2 pies per mile. Reduction in freights on coal, coke and patent fuel amounts to a pie per 100 maunds per mile for all distances after first 200 miles except that for distances between 401 and 500 miles reduction is 2 pies. Minor reductions are also announced with regard to fresh fruit and vegetables on East Indian, Eastern Bengal and North Western Railways and forest produce on Eastern Bengal and Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

It is explained that total effect of these reductions is expected to be loss in earnings of about 65 lakhs in 1929-30.

Allowing for these reductions and assuming normal monsoon and trade conditions, receipts in 1929-30 from commercial lines including 2 crores other than traffic receipts are estimated to be over 107 1/4 crores or 1 1/2 crores higher than in current year. Operating expenses are slightly higheh but repairs and maintenance cost nearly half a crore less.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF RAILWAY BOARD.

Interest charges rise by about a crore, and over half a crore more is provided for Depreciation. There is a decrease of over half a crore under Surplus Profits payable to Indian States and Companies due entirely to acquisition of Burma Railways. Finally miscellaneous charges have increased as a result mainly of proposed creation of additional member of Railway Board and of separation of railway accounts from audit and creation of two new audit offices and of office of Controller of Railway Accounts. As a result budget estimate puts gain from commercial lines at 11 1/4 crores, about 1/2 a crore more than the current year. Of this 1 3/4 crore meets the loss on strategic lines and of the balance of 9 1/2 crores 6 1/4 crore will go to general revenues and 3 1/4 crores to railway reserve, the balance of which will thus be raised to 22 1/2 crores. Depreciation Fund balance will similarly be increased by about 2 crores to over 13 1/2 crores.

Capital expenditure during current year is expected to amount to 30 crores including 4 crores for purchase of Burma Railways Company's interest in Burma railways from 1st January 1929. In 1929-30 railways expect to spend 26 1/2 crores on ordinay capital expenditure, of which 3 1/2 is for construction of new lines and in addition 7 crores are required for the purchase of Southern Punjab Railway from 1st January 1930.

It is expected that 1,100 miles of new lines will be opened in 1928-29 and about 600 miles next year.

## SIR G. RAINY INTRODUCES RAILWAY BUDGET

—:o:—

### 33½ CRORES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN 1929-30

Sir George Rainy, Railway Member introduced the Railway Budget for 1929-30 in the Indian Legislative Assembly on Tuesday. In the course of his speech he said:—

In our budget estimate of receipts for the current year we had to balance the normal growth of traffic against the substantial reductions in rates and fares which we were making and the net result we believed would be a decrease of rather over half a crore in the gross traffic receipts of the commercial lines. Actually we have done rather better than our forecast, and we now expect that the receipts will exceed those of 1927-28 by about Rs. 1-1/2 crores. This is the more satisfactory since neither the industrial nor the agricultural conditions of the year have been ideal from the railway point of view. The partial failure of the monsoon in the Punjab and the United Provinces, the unexpected and serious shortage of the wheat crop of 1928 in the former province and the prolonged stoppages in the Bombay cotton mills and the Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur were all unfavourable factors. Nevertheless, the traffic in almost all classes of commodities has risen and the quantity of goods transported seems likely to increase by nearly 4 per cent.

EFFECT OF FARE REDUCTION.

Passenger earnings are down by Rs. 7 lakhs only, as compared with an estimated decline of Rs. 21 lakhs, and though the number of passengers carried was less by 4 millions during the first seven months of the year, the passenger miles increased by 49 millions, which means that the average journey travelled was longer. This is the effect which the reduction in long distance third class fares might be expected to produce. The reductions in the rates for oil cake, petrol and jagree were followed by marked increases in traffic, but it is still too early to say whether the increases were due to the reductions. The traffic in kerosine oil, on the other hand, actually declined during the early months of the year, though the coincidence of lower rates and lower prices should naturally have led to an increase.

In the budget estimates of the current year we anticipated that the working expenses would be stationary at about Rs. 62 1/2 crores. They are now expected to be about Rs. 2 crores higher and in excess of the actuals of 1927-28 by Rs. 1 1/3 crores. About three-fifths of this excess is due to abnormal causes. The payment of special gratuities to the staff dispensed with on reduction of establishment in the workshops of the South Indian and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Companies is responsible for 35 lakhs; and a further 46 lakhs of the excess is due to special adjustments in the accounts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. For the rest the increase in working expenses is the natural result of the additional miles of line to be staffed, and the larger volume of traffic carried.

When I spoke last year I laid special stress on the measures taken to secure fuel economy and the savings effected by the modernization of our workshops. I will only say This, that this year we expect to reduce our expenditure on the repair and maintenance of rolling stock by Rs. 14 lakhs.

The financial results of the current year may now be briefly summarized. The total receipts of the commercial lines we put at Rs. 105 3/4 which is nearly Rs. 2 crores higher than the receipts of the previous year. The total expenditure at Rs. 95 crores is up by Rs. 3 2/3 crores, but of this sum more than Rs. 2 crores is accounted for by the increase in our interest charges. The surplus of receipts over expenditure on the commercial lines is Rs. 10 3/4 crores, against Rs. 12 1/2 crores in 1927-28. Out of this surplus the loss on the strategic lines absorbs Rs. 1 3/4 crores, and of the balance Rs. 5 1/2 crores goes to general revenues under the operation of the convention and Rs. 3 1/2 crores will be added to the Reserve Fund. Such is the financial position in which we face the coming year.

RATES AND FARES.

Last year it was my good fortune to announce important reductions in third class fares and in the freight rates on various commodities involving a sacrifice of revenue of about Rs. 3 crores in a full year. I was not sanguine enough to expect that I should be able on this occasion to announce a series of reductions on the same scale, but I should have been disappointed if the results of the year had made it impossible for us to do anything to assist trade. Actually our financial position seems to us strong enough to justify four measures which will we hope prove useful. Two of them are of minor importance and required only a brief notice. In the first place there will be reductions in the rates for forest produce, such as timber firewood and charcoal, on the Eastern Bengal and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and in the second place substantial reductions will be made on three of the State-managed railways in the rates for fresh fruit and vegetables. After making allowance for the growth in traffic which is expected, the net loss in earnings is put at Rs. 7 lakhs for those two proposals together. The remaining measures must be explained in greater detail.

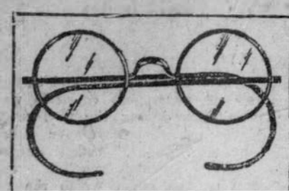
REDUCTION ON EAST BENGAL RAILWAY.

When the long distance fares on three of the State-managed railways were reduced last year no change was made in the third class fares on the Eastern Bengal Railway, which remained at their present level of 3 1/2 pies per mile for all distances. It has been decided to introduce on this railway a telescopic scale the existing rate being retained for distances up to 150 miles while for longer distances the rate will be reduced to 2 1/2 pies per mile from 151 to 300 miles and 1 1/2 pies per mile for distances over 300 miles. It is believed that these reductions will stimulate passenger traffic appreciably and allowance being made for that, the loss in earnings is estimated to be Rs. 5 lakhs a year. I am glad that we have been able to bring the Eastern Bengal Railway into line with the other State-managed railways in this respect.

LOWER FREIGHT ON COAL.

The other important reduction is in the rates for coal. This is a matter to which I personally have always attached great importance for the development of industries in India

(Continued on page 12.)



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# NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE BROADENS MARKET

## President Miller Says Changes Provide Safer Hedgings

Mr. Gardiner H. Miller, the President of the New York Cotton Exchange writes in the following article in the "New York Evening Post" that looking forward to the Year 1929 it is encouraging to notice that after an unusally severe depression, in the textile industry the prospects are now much more favourable, insuring a large or moderately large consumption by domestic spinners and unless the prices of Cotton should advance too far above a parity with the growths of foreign countries, the consumption of American Cotton by foreign Spinners will also be fairly large.

This belief is encouraged by the fact that exports to Dec. 7 were more than 500,000 bales larger than at the same time last year.

The extraordinary expansion in the automobile trade, which, as is well-known consumes a very large amount of cotton for tires, upholstery, etc., has resulted in a record-breaking consumption of cotton for automobile purposes. This increase has offset the decreased use of cotton owing to the use of other fabrics for wearing apparel, such as rayon, silk, etc.

FOREIGN COTTONS COMPETE.

With labour well employed and the purchasing power of the country larger than ever before in its history, there is every reason to anticipate a fairly large consumption of American cotton during 1929. The steady expansion in the world's consumption of cotton, as revealed by the studies of the Department of Agriculture, shows an increase in the per capita consumption during recent years, until world requirements are now around 15,000,000 bales American cotton per annum.

The question of supply is always uncertain owing to the vicissitudes of weather but now increasingly so owing to the recurrence of weevil activity and damage on a large scale than for the last five years. Weevil are reported to have entered hibernation this fall in huge numbers, and a repetition the coming year of the rainy season of 1928 will undoubtedly prevent the South from raising a large crop of cotton in 1929.

On the other hand, the growing of cotton in other countries of the world is steadily increasing and will tend to increase relatively faster than cotton growing in the United States, if the price of American cotton is maintained at a level which makes the growing of the staple in foreign countries increasingly profitable.

WORLD CONSUMPTION GAINS.

Despite an increase of 11.4 per cent in the acreage planted to cotton in the spring of 1928, the final yield is turning out to be considerably less than the largely increased acreage should yield under normal conditions.

The year 1928 has been marked by very heavy curtailment, not only by domestic spinners, but also by cotton manufacturers abroad. During the last quarter of the year a marked improvement in the demand for cotton goods has occurred, and it is gratifying to note the marked change for the better, particularly in this country. The outlook now is for a world consumption of American cotton 750,000 bales or more in excess of the yield, which will to that extent reduce the carryover of American cotton, which on July 31 last was estimated to be roughly 5,000,000 bales, as against 7,750,000 bales the year previous.

BIGGER BUSINESS SEEN.

During the spring of 1928 bills were introduced in Congress providing for strict regulation of the cotton exchanges of the country and having for their objectives limitation of interest, the establishment of a control comittee and delivery of cotton at Southern points. These bills failed of passage. Meanwhile the New York Cotton Exchange amended its by-laws and rule to include all three of the provisions of the bills. The changes in the by-laws will become effective at a date to be fixed by the board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange.

These changes have been characterized as making a new era in the history of the New York Cotton Exchange and have been generally commended at tending to afford a broader and safer market for hedging purposes and also in removing the fear of manipulation which has heretofore resulted at times in abnormal parties between various months in New York. It is believed these changes will result in a decided increase in the business of the New York Cotton Exchange.

# COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S POWER!

## "Can Appoint Chobdars And Dismiss Peons"

During interpellations on Monday Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that the President of the Legislative Assembly made a statement before that House in regard to the question of setting up a separate and independent department for the Assembly;

(b) whether they propose to consider the advisability of creating a separate department for the President of the Bombay Legislative Council;

(c) what is the extent of control at present exercised by the President of the Council over the officers and establishment of the office of the Bombay Legislative Council;

(d) whether the President of the Council has the power to appoint, dismiss, fine of suspend or take any other disciplinary action against any officer or member of the establishment of the office of the Council?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) Yes.

(b) Government have no proposal for a separate department for the President under consideration at present.

(c) and (d) The Honourable the President has no direct control in the matter of appointment, dismissal, etc., of the Council staff, except as regards the chobdars, peons and menials. The clerks form part of the Legal Department and their promotions, etc., are controlled by the Secretary, Legal Department, on the advice of the Secretary, Legislative Council.

POLICE; EUROPEAN AND INDIAN OFFICERS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Indian Sub-Inspectors and European Sergeants in the Bombay City Police Force;

(b) the ground or basis for giving European Sergeants higher salary from the start though they are less qualified and less trained than the Indian Sub-Inspectors.

(c) whether it is a fact that even in the promotions to the grade of Deputy Inspectors preference is given to European Sergeants regardless of the period of their service;

(d) the number of Indian Sub-Inspectors and European Sergeants promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspectors during the last three years, and the approximate proportion of each to the total number of each class;

(e) the number of Inspectors and Superintendents in the City Police, and how many of them are Indians;

(f) whether it is a fact that is their intentions to give more posts to Indians as District Superintendents of Police;

(g) whether it is a fact that they contemplate in the near future, in accordance with the general desire and policy of Indianization of the Public Service, equalising, in respect of salaries, promotions and other incidents, the conditions of service of both Europeans and Indians, of all ranks and grades in the whole of the Presidency?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) 76 and 59 respectively. (b) The salaries of the Sergeants are higher on account of the difference in the standards of living of the two classes. It is not the case that the Sergeants ore less qualified or less trained than the Sub-Inspjectors.

(c) No.

(d) 7 Sergeants and 7 Sub-Inspectors were promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspectors during the last 3 years. The approximate proportion of the number promoted to the total strength of each class is roughly 1: 8 in the case of Sergeants and 1: 11 in the case of Sub-Inspectors.

(e) 34 Inspectors excluding 6 Police Prosecutors, all of whom are Indians). Of these, 10 are Indians. Of the 9 Superintendents of Polict 2 are Indians.

(f) Yes.

(g) There is no necessary or logical connection between the policy of gradual Indianisation and the complete assimilation if all conditions of service for Europeans and Indians.

## KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

### "BARDOLI SARDAR" ELECTED PRESIDENT

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Feb. 18.

The Committee consisting of 10 members elected by the Executive and 10 by the Reception Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference unanimously elected "Sardar" Vallabhbhai Patel president of the Fifth Session of Kathiawar Political Conference to be held at Morvi on March 30, 31 and April 1.


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## GLEANINGS FROMURDU PAPERS

—:o:—

A telegram from Hodaidah states that two students out of that batch of students sent to Italy to learn aviation, have recently to Yemen after finishing their course. They will very shortly join the aerial force of the country.—("Hamdard.")

The Publicity Department of the Hejaz Government has contradicted the rumour to the effect that there is unrest in the Hejaz and states that perfect peace is reigning in the holy land.—("Hamdard.")

Last week H. H. the Aga Khan landed in Egypt on his return from India. He spent one night at Alexandria and thence he came to Cairo where he stayed as the guest of the British High Commissioner. On Wednesday he visited the Al-Aqsar. From there he will be back to Cairo in the first week of February and will stay here upto 27th February.—("Hamdard.")

KIPLING IN EGYPT.

The well-known poet of England, Radyard Kipling, is at present in Egypt. He had some misunderstandings with Egypt and it is to be hoped that now his views will undergo a change in favour of the Egyptians.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Balagh", the organ of the Wafd Party in Egypt, has made its reappearance from the 16th of January last after full four months during which it had ceased publication by order of the Egyptian Government. The tone of the paper towards the existing Government in the country is not at all changed.—("Hamdard.")

It is authoritatively learnt that the Turkish Government is considering the question of affording facilities to the intending pilgrims to the Hejaz.—("Hamdard.")

It is gratifying to learn that the Muslim University of Aligarh has appointed Mr. Saiyed Ross Masud as its Vice-Chancellor. It is hoped that his appointment will be a great asset to the University and during his regime all those troubles which are responsible for marring the reputation of the University will be ended. Islam expects a great deal from Ross Masud and as such we welcome his appointment.—("Hamdard.")

It is learnt that Bacha-e-Saqu is, under the spiritual guidance of Pir Sahib of Shor Bazar, greatly tyrannising the Shiahs.—("Zamindar.")

"Zamindar" learns that the son of Pir Sahib of Shor Bazar who has recently arrived at Peshawar, has brought 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees with him. It is stated that he wants to secure a "Fatwa" from the Indian Ulema to the effect that ex-King Amanullah is a Kafir. The paper warns the Muslavis to beware of him.

"Zamindar" states hat a local Maulavi of Lahore, Didar Ali by name, has declared in a recent 'Khutba' that Amanullah is an infidel. His sermon was full of praise for Bacha-e-Saqu.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

The wages of sin is death, the "Wages of Virtue" is Gloria Swanson's new Paramount Picture which is the attraction this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). Algiers, the Foreign Legion and a very colourful love story by Mr. P. C. Wren, the author of "Beau Geste" should be sufficient attraction for the most exacting cinema lover. The story opens with the star as Carmelita being rescued from drowning by Luigi, the strong man of a travelling circus. He trains her to be a member of the troupe, later kills his young violinist in a moment of jealousy and flies the country, enlisting in the Foreign Legion in Algeria. Out of gratitude for having saved her life, Carmelita also flees with him and opens a wine shop in the town where Luigi is stationed. Marvin, a young American recruit, falls in love with Carmelita thus incurring the wrath of Luigi, who gets him condemned to the most severe punishment meted out to offenders in the Legion. Then follows a terrible fight between the two men in which the American is worsted, but Luigi, who has incurred the hatred of another Legionaire is stabbed by him in the back. This leads up to a terrific climax. Gloria Swanson is supported by a first class cast which includes Ben Lyon, Norman Trevor, Armand Cortez, Paul Panzer and Joe Moore. The programme includes two reels of the Tarzan super-serial, "Tarzan the Mighty."

## THE LASSITUDE OF THE TROPICS.

WHAT IT IS AND HOW AVOIDED.

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## RAILWAY'S AND MILL PROBLEM

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—By virtue of rule 64 of the Eastern Bengal Railway, each third class ticket allows its holder to carry 1-1/2 maunds of milk free and further 1-1/2 maunds at a cost of three annas only for a distance upto 25 miles from suburbs to Calcutta. That Railway issue third class monthly season tickets to milk vendors and their servants at the same charges as are made to the public. The servants are required to brss badges with their masters' names inscribed thereon and are allowed to make "two trips" daily with 1-1/2 maunds of milk free from any station in the suburbs to any station in Calcutta.

Assuming a person carries three maunds of milk as in Calcutta from Virar to Grant Road Station (35 miles), he at present pays in Bombay the half parcel rates of 5 annas per maund of 15 annas for 3 maunds per day i.e. Rs. 28/- for a month amounting to Rs. 342/- for one year. Assuming further that a person carries three maunds of milk as in Calcutta from Kalyan to Victoria Terminus (34 miles), he at present pays in Bombay the half parcel rates of six annas per maund or Rs. 1-2-0 for three maunds per day i.e. Rs. 35-12-0 for one months amounting Rs. 410/- for one year and even for a distance of five miles and to carry ..... milk twice a day, the cost in Bombay is the same namely Rs. 342/- and Rs. 410/- per year.

The weight of Calcutta milk maund is the same as Railway (Bengal) milk maund which is equal to 82/56 Bombay milk maund. Three Railway maunds free in Calcutta means nearly 4-1/2 Bombay maunds of milk free and a further 3 maunds at a cost of six annas per day means in all 9 Bombay maunds of milk at a cost of six annas for carriage. Taking into consideration the proportion of monthly season tickets' cost per day about three annas at the most, a cattle owner in any of the suburban stations of Bombay can bring 9 Bombay maunds of milk at a cost of 9 annas per day i.e. one anna per maund according to the Rules of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Such allowance in Bombay will induce a suburban cattle-owner in Bombay to collect 9 maunds of milk by creating favourable circumstances in his locality and neighbourhood on co-operative millk societies' or any other such basis. He will be able in a short time to successfully sell milk cheaper in Bombay as he has not to incur very heavy expenses of maintaining his animals and family in Bombay and as there is ample grazing, grass cutting and fodder growing land in the Suburbs and neighbour-hood with plenty of water. He shall, besides, have no reason to sell off his animals after one milking period but all of them will be brought into milk again and again for many years increasing milk production, making animals cheap and rearing the young calves. He will never stand in need of making purchases of fresh animals every period to replace those that go dry after about three years. The city cattle-owner will thrus reverle able to compte as the former has of necessity to suffer a capital loss of about Rs. 240/- per animal to purchase a best fresh buffalo of about Rs. 300/- which realizes at the most Rs. 60/- only after nine or ten months.

East India Railway carry milk at the following rates since 1914:—

| | Per maund. |
|---|---|
| For distances not exceeding 25 miles | 0 2 0 |
| Exceeding 25 but not exceeding 50 miles | 0 3 0 |
| Exceeding 50 but not exceeding 75 miles | 0 4 0 |
| Exceeding 75 but not exceeding 100 miles | 0 5 0 |
| For every additional 50 miles | 0 1 0 |

By making rules of the East India Railway applicable in Bombay bekoud the suburban railways jurisdisction (beyond Virar and Kalyan, milk from a long distance will be available in greater quantities making milk in Bombay still cheaper.

Calcutta is not so thickly populated as Bombay and milk in Calcutta sells at three to four seers (Bengal) per rupee while milk in Bombay sells at six annas per seer (Bombay) equal to two seers (Bengal) per rupee and still the Railways in Calcutta have done their best to grant all facilities and concessions in the solution of the Calcutta Milk Problem ever since 1914. It behoves, therefore, the B.B.&C.I. and G.I.P. Railway to take into consideration the gravity of the Milk Problem in Bombay whilh requires special consideration and allow:—

(1). As in the Eastern Bengal Railway 1-1/2 maunds of milk free twice a day to vendor or his servant and further 1-1/2 maunds each time at a cost of 1-1/2 annas only on the whole of the Suburban line.

(2) As in the East India Railway carriage of milk at one anna per maund every 50 miles or part there of from Virar and Kalyan.

I may add that the Bombay Railways have simply to follow the noble precedents set by the Railways in Calcutta. I believe Bombay Public and specially the poor will greatly appreciate the company shows at such an opportune time to save the situation from becoming graver and graver every day. It will further afford greater Railway control of milk traffic ultimately resulting in pecuniary advantages to them in several ways.

The solution of the milk question affects 12,00,000 of the Bombay Public and I trust I have their full support in this matter.—Yours etc.,

NAGINDAS AMALAKHRAI

Bombay Feb. 16.


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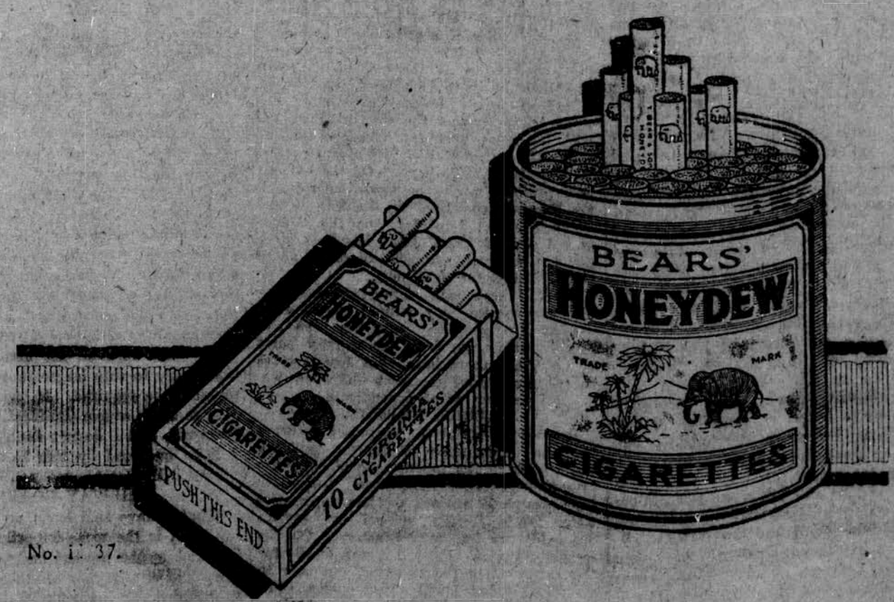


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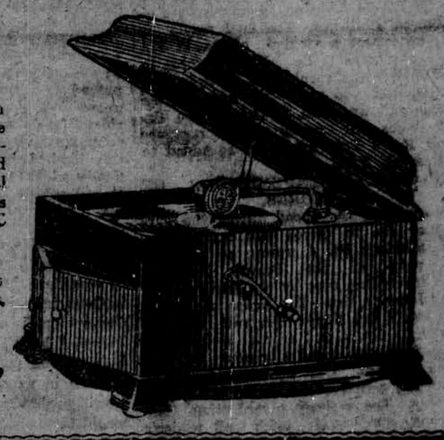


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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 20 1929

## PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR RAILWAYS

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 9).

is largely dependent on cheap coal, and owing to the distances which separate many industrial areas from the coalfields cheap coal is impossible without low freights. The present rates for distances over 400 miles are calculated on the following telescopic scale, the rates being given in pies per maund per hundred miles:—

15 pies for the first 200 miles.
7 pies for the next 300 miles.
6 pies for the portion of the journey in excess of 500 miles.

The new scale which we are about to introduce makes no change in the rate for the 1st 200 miles but reduces the rate to 6 pies per 100 miles from 201 to 400 miles and to 5 pies per 100 miles for the portion of the journey in excess of 400 miles. I have had the new rates compared with the rates charged in 1913-14 to a number of centres and I find that the increase over the pre-war rates varies from 8 per cent. in the case of Amritsar and Karachi to 9 per cent. in the case of Delhi and Ahmedabad. 10 per cent. in the case of Bombay and Madras and 12 per cent. in the case of Cawnpore. The reduction in gross earnings due to the lower rates for coal is estimated to be Rs. 53 lakhs, but there will be a substantial set off owing to the saving in the freight paid by railway for the conveyance of the coal they use.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1929-30.

I turn now to the budget estimates for 1929-30. Our total receipts we put at Rs. 107 1/3 crores a figure which is higher by Rs. 159 lakhs than the total receipts of the current year. The normal growth of traffic given a normal monsoon should give us an increase of Rs. 120 lakhs, after allowance is made for a loss of Rs. 65 lakhs owing to the reductions in rates and fares, interest on the balances of the reserve and depreciation funds should go up by Rs. 20 lakhs and the Government share of profits from subsidised companies by Rs. 19 lakhs. The last item is a windfall and arises from the fact that owing to the purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway with effect from the 1st January, 1930, we shall receive our share of the surplus profits for nine months in 1929-30 instead of in 1930-31.

On the expenditure side working expenses are taken at Rs. 96 crores which is half a crore in excess of the figure for the current year. This excess is more than accounted for by an increase of Rs. 58 lakhs in the allocation for depreciation which under the rules of the fund automatically increases with the growth of the capital at charge. The estimate also includes a special provision of Rs. 28 lakhs the reason for which I can more conveniently explain when I have disposed of the purely financial questions.

Interest charges go up by Rs. 97 lakhs owing to the increase in the capital at charge, while the surplus profits paid to Indian States and Railway Companies are down by Rs. 54 lakhs owing to purchase of the Burma Railways. The final result is that we expect a surplus of Rs. 11 1/4 crores as against Rs. 10 3/4 crores in 1928-29. Of this surplus Rs. 1 3/4 crores is required to meet the loss on the strategic railways, and of the balance Rs. 6 1/4 crores will go to general revenues leaving Rs. 3 1/4 crores to be added to the Reserve Fund.

MORE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF 28 CRORES.

We expected to spend during the current year Rs. 28 crores for capital purposes including Rs. 4 crores as the purchase price of the Burma Railways which were taken over by the State on the 1st of January last. The figure of Rs. 28 crores was a net figure arrived at after deducting Rs. 4 3/4 crores as probable savings from the total allotments to the various railways. Our present anticipation is that the actual expenditure will be Rs. 20 crores. The railway organisation can now cope expeditiously with all projects for new capital expenditure, and in the coming year the deduction from the capital allotment on the ground of probable savings has been cut down to Rs. 65 lakhs. This year our estimate of the new lines to be opened was 809 miles, whereas the actual figure promises to be 1,100 miles. The most important lines opened this year are perhaps the Daltonganj-Barkakhana section of the Central Indian Coalfields Railway, the Kangra Valley line on the North Western Railway and the Dindigul-Pollachi line on the South Indian Railway.

33 1/2 CRORES IN 1929-30.

In next year's budget we are providing Rs. 33 1/2 crores for capital expenditure including an allotment of Rs. 7 crores for the purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway. The acquisition of this line is not only very desirable on administrative grounds, but will, we believe, increase our net revenue by Rs. 47 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for normal capital purposes is Rs. 26 1/2 crores, which is about the same amount as we shall spend in the current year. The provision for open line works is a little over Rs. 18 crores and includes Rs. 6 crores for rolling stock in addition to Rs. 4 1/2 crores from the depreciation fund. The only new work of major importance to be commenced is the remodelling of the Jamalpur workshops on the East Indian Railway, while of the works commenced in previous years the most important which are likely to be completed in 1929-30 are the construction of new workshops for the South Indian Railway at Trichinopoly and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway at Dohad, the new central station of the latter railway in Bombay, and the electrification of the Ghat section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Kalyan and Poona.

600 MILES OF NEW LINES.

Under the head of new construction, the allotment for 1929-30 is Rs. 8 1/3 crores. Much the greater part of this sum will be devoted to the completion of the new lines already under construction, and the allotment for new lines to be commenced during the year has been kept down to Rs. 35 lakhs. It is expected that about 600 miles of new line will be opened during 1929-30 leaving 2,100 miles under construction at the end of the year. The lines likely to be opened include 83 miles of the Raipur-Parvatipur line which is to connect the Central Provinces with the new port at Vizagapatam and about 127 miles of line under construction by the Burma Railways. Of the entirely new projects much the most important is the Dacca-Aricha line in Eastern Bengal which is expected to cost about Rs. 2 crores. A sum of Rs. 27 lakhs has been allotted for the commencement of this line in the estimates for next year.

What I have said about capital expenditure concludes my annual review of railway finance. The year has been reasonably prosperous from the railway point of view, but there have been few features calling for special comment either in respect of revenue or of expenditure.

LABOUR UNREST!

During the last two years the railways have had their share in the unrest which has troubled the labour world, and the attention of Government has frequently been drawn to various matters in respect which the conditions of railway service are held to be unsatisfactory. On the complaints made I will not dwell, for they are not for the moment germane to my purpose, but I will say at once that in various directions Government are anxious to do what is possible to remove legitimate grievances and to better the conditions of service, especially for the lowest paid men. We have to recognise that in many matters accepted standards are being raised and what would have been regarded as satisfactory even 10 years ago is no longer sufficient. The change may be slow, but it is quite perceptible. Our third class passengers now expect higher standards of accommodation and greater amenities in travel and our working men hope for improved conditions not only in respect of wages, but also in respect of housing, provident funds, medical relief, education and other matters. Faced with a situation of this kind, I have no doubt as to the attitude which Government should take up. It will not do to consider merely what are the minimum concessions which will suffice to stave off for the moment insistent demands. More than that is needed. The true line of approach is to consider what is the most we can do without injustice to other interests which Government is equally bound to safeguard. Indeed I have felt for the past year that if it proved possible to make further reductions in rates and fares, we ought to consider simultaneously what provision would be made to better conditions for the men who work for us.

I have spoken of other interests which Government is equally bound to safeguard and I have done so deliberately. When we are dealing with schemes for improved conditions on the Indian Railways, and indeed with expenditure of any kind which does not increase earning power, we have constantly to remember whose money it is we are spending. All such expenditure must be met sooner or later from rates and fares, and these must rise and fall according to the expenditure incurred. But when fares are raised almost nine-tenths of the burden falls on the shoulders of the third class passengers, and that means on the shoulders of those who, judged by any standard, are for the most part poor men. If rates are raised, the costs of industries are increased, the earnings of the merchant are diminished, for the volume of trade tends to decline, the price which the cultivaor receives for his crops decreases, and the consumer everywhere has to pay higher prices for what he buys. Sooner or later the greater part of the cost will be paid by those whose conditions of life are in no respect superior to those of the railway workmen. I do not urge this as a reason why we should hold our hands and abandon any attempt to make things easier for the railway staff, but I do urge it as a reason why we should proceed step by step, and not by sudden and radical changes, remembering always that we have to balance the need for improving the standard of living of railway employes against the cost of dearer transport to the people of India as a whole.

What we propose to do is this. We shall set on foot a systematic examination of the service conditions of our lower paid employes in order to ascertain what are the measures which are most urgently called for in order to bring about an improvement. That will cover not only rates of pay and wages but also reductions of working hours, which would of course involve the employment of additional staff, the extension of provident fund benefits to classes who do not at present enjoy them, improvements in the housing conditions and so on. We have had some preliminary consultation with the Agents of Railways on the subject, but it is certain that the investigations to be made will take time, and we do not anticipate that the schemes likely to be sanctioned in 1929-30 will cost more than Rs. 50 lakhs in a full year, and of course the expenditure in the first year will be smaller. On that basis we have included in the budget a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs under Administration and Rs. 18 lakhs under Operation) and we have also provided a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs under Capital for the building of additional quarters where they are found necessary. Should it appear that our estimate of requirements is inadequate, we shall not hesitate to ask this House to vote larger sums, if they are found to be required. It seems to me that there is ample justification for these proposals, and I do not doubt that they will be endorsed by this House.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER FOR RAILWAY BOARD.

What I have said leads up to what, in my view, is the most important proposal included in the present budget, I mean the addition of a new Member to the Railway Board. A majority of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways found themselves unable to approve this proposal, and for this reason it will be desirable I think, that I should deal with it at length. It is a proposal to which I attach the highest importance and which I would commend to the most earnest consideration of the House. It will be desirable, I think, that I should at the outset state briefly the existing organisation of the Board which it is proposed to modify.

PRESENT ORGANISATION.

Apart from the Finance Commissioner, who has a definite sphere of his own, the Railway Board consists of three persons, one of whom—the Chief Commissioner—is concerned with every aspect of the railway administration and is the recognised adviser of Government on all railway questions which may come up for decison. The division of responsibility between the other two Members is roughly indicated by the names by which they are usually described, namely, the Member, Technical, and the Member, General. Of the former I need say little, for he is necessarily occupied to a large extent with technical and engineering problems, and in such matters, if work increases, it is at present comparatively easy to provided the assistance needed without increasing the numbers of the Board. The position of the Member, General, is, however, very dixerent. Since the railways exist for the conveyance of passengers and goods, his primary concern is with the movement of traffic, for if the traffic cease to move, then the railway has ceased to function. When the last comes to the last, it is the transportation problem which has the primary claim on his time and attention. The second main branch of his work is commercial and might, I think, be summed up under the name of 'salemanshp', if we give a somewhat extended meaning to that word. The Commercial Superintendent of a big line is a man who has transportation to sell and must have constantly before him the demands of his potential customers. That is the position of the General Member, and his work includes the whole problem of rating, which means the fixing of such rates and fares as will secure the maximum volume of traffic. The interests which he is concerned to safeguard are those of the passenger and the merchant, because they are the customers for whom he is bound to provide.

The third branch with which the General Member has to deal is establishment, which covers the rates of pay and conditions of service of every grade of official employed on the railways of India, who now number more than 800,000 men. He must be prepared to grapple with the intricacies of pay and allowances when schemes of reorganisation have to be carried out, and with the special problems which arise when a Company-managed railway is taken over by the State and its staff has to be incorporated in the State railway services. He must also be prepared to deal with all the multitudinous questions that may be summed up under the general heading 'the welfare of labour', which includes housing, provident funds, leave rules, medical attendance, assistance towards education, hours of work, the recognition of trade unions and the relations between the management of railways and the staff employed by them. For the reasons I have already given, this is a class of work which is of steadily growing importance and year by year must put a heavier burden on those who are responsible for the management of the Indian railway system.

WANTED A LABOUR MEMBER.

It will be obvious from what I have said, Mr. President, that the duties of the General Member are not only heavy but also extremely multifarious, and it is the latter point on which I would lay special stress. The General Member, as I have said, must on the commercial side pay particular regard to the interests of the railway customers, and his main anxiety must be to keep down costs so that rates and fares may be kept at a level which will attract the maximum volume of traffic. But if staff questions are approached solely from that angle, there must be a danger that other interests for which the Railway Board is equally responsible may receive inadequate attention, or that factors not directly commercial may be given insufficient weight. Since, as I have said, railways exist for the conveyance of goods and passengers it is essential that one of the Members of the Board should be an expert in traffic and in commercial operation, and the selection for the appointment of General Member must be regulated accordingly. But the qualifications of a good commercial manager are not necessarily those which are likely to fit an officer to deal with labour questions, and indeed in so far as his interest is engaged mainly in commercial problems he may be unfitted to handle questions in which due allowance must always be made for the human factor.

For the last two years the work of the Railway Board has been under my close observation, and what I have said reproduces the impression left in my mind by what I have seen. It has become more and more clear to me that the General Member is being asked to perform impossibilities, and that it is idle to expect that any one man should possess all the qualifications required for dealing with the various aspects of his work. When therefore it became necessary to decide what arrangements should be made on the retirement of Mr. Sheridan, who has for the last five years rendered most distinguished service to the Government of India as a Member of the Board, it became necessary to decide also whether the existing organisation could continue unchanged, or whether some modification was necessary. The conclusion at which the Government of India arrived was that the General Member should be set free to devote his whole time to those matters which are his primary concern namely, transportation and the commercial management of the railways and that a new Member must be added to the Board who would be specially charged with responsibility for all establishment questions and for the welfare of labour and of the staff generally. They considered whether it might not suffice in the first instance to appoint an additional Director to the staff of the Railway Board, but they came quite definitely and deliberately to the conclusion that this would not suffice and that, if important interest were not to suffer, it was necessary first that the commercial management of the railways should engage the whole time and attention of one Member and that similarly establishment and labour questions should have a Member of their own.

NATURE OF PROBLEM.

It may perhaps be useful if I attempt to indicate the nature of the problems which have to be solved and in the solution of which we have not made such rapid progress as we might have done had not our organisation imposed on a single individual most onerous and disparate duties. On the transportation side questions are constantly coming up as to the measures to be taken to facilitate the movement of traffic by the remodelling of stations and marshalling yards or the doubling or quadrupling of lines. These must be handled by a Member of the Board who can speak with authority to the Agents. On the commercial side there are the ever present problems of rates and fares, complicated as they are by the fact that two most important company-managed lines in India have been taken over for direct management by the State. This means that whereas in former days each railway system was a separate entity whose managers were concerned to defend the interests of their own system their own customers and their own shareholders, we have now to look upon all these systems as for many purposes constituting a single system so that each problem has to be approached from a new point of view. Thus, for example, when the railways were managed by Companies, they entered into route-agreements, by which the traffic of a given area was divided between them with the result that part of the traffic between particular places was conveyed by a longer and more expensive route and part by a shorter and cheaper route. If these arrangements are retained under State management, unnecessary expense is incurred by the railways as a whole. Similarly, we are constantly being urged to recognise the unity of the State Railway system by extending the system of through rates over all the State-managed railways, a system which at present is applied only to coal. Now these problems cannot be left to the Agents of individual lines, because they affect more than one line, and inasmuch as vested interests have grown up under the old system, and alterations in rates mean entirely unexpected and unintended diversions of traffic from one line of railway to another, and consequently from one port to another they require the closest and most careful study, if they are to be dealt with successfully. It is of the highest importance that they should be handled by an expert Member of the Board who can give adequate time to their consideration.

LABOUR DISPUTES & How TO SETTLE THEM.

On the establishment side the need for a fully time Member is equally apparent. It is not merely that the last two years have been characterised by a great deal of unrest and trouble amongst the railway workmen for it is no doubt true that such periods of unrest come and go and do not necessarily represent any permanent change. But if any Member of this House takes the view that the new importance given to labour questions and the urgency with which they are pressed is a superficial and transient phenomenon then I do not hesitate to say that he is deceiving himself. Here in India we have to deal—wisely if we can—with a permanent change in the conditions under which industries and commerce must be carried on, and we must be ready to deal with the problems which are impending as well as with those that have already presented themselves for solution. Here it may suffice to give only one or two illustration of the kind of question which under our existing organisation it is almost impossible to handle adequately or expeditiously. One is the organisation of the method by which labour disputes on the railways should be handled and the relations of the railway management with the trades unions. From the nature of the case these are matters which must frequently engage the attention of this House and in which the Railway Member will frequently be called on to explain and justify the attitude of Government. It is not I think too much to ask that in dealing with such matters he should have the assistance of an officer of not lower rank than a Member of the Board, with whom he can maintain direct relations and who can devote his whole time to carrying out the policy which commends itself to Government. In this aspect of the case an additional Director would be of little use, for since the Railway Board is responsible as a body for the administration of the railways in India it is with the Members of the Board that the Railway Member of Council must deal and it is wholly impracticable that he should go behind the back of the Members of the Board to discuss labour questions with the Director of Labour. The other illustration which I would give is the obligations the Government of India have incurred under the Washington and Geneva Conventions for the 60-hour week and the weekly day of rest. We have not yet suceeded in fully carrying out these obligations and it is clearly a matter of urgent public importance that thereshould be no further delay; but I do not hesitate to say that if we had had in the past a Member of Member of the Board who could give his whole time to staff questions, we should have solved our difficulties at least eighteen months ago.

I must apologise, Mr. President, for the length to which I have spoken on this subject and bring my remarks to a close. Whatever difference of opinion there may sometimes be between the Government of India and the Members on the other side of the House as to methods, I have no doubt at all that we are united in our aims. We all of us wish to see the railways of India so administered as to provide the cheapest possible transport to meet the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce, while on the other hand we are equally united in desiring to secure a reasonable standard of life for the great body of the Indian railway servants whose duty it is to work the railways. It is in the belief that the appointment of an additional Member of the Railway Board is the best means towards the effective and speedy attainment of both objects that the Government of India are putting forward their proposal. Some Members, I know, are apprehensive that the adminis tration may become top-heavy and of the dangers which may attend the accumulation of officials at headquarters. On the other hand, we must remember how gigantic o transport system the Indian railways have become and how grave the consequences may be of a failure at headquarters to keep abreast of the times and to provide adequately for the stimulation and co-ordination of effect on the Indian railways.

## FROM FOUR MONTHS TO SIX MONTHS

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### MR. BAKSHI'S SENTENCE ENHANCED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The Chief Justice and Justice C. C. Ghose heard the rule issued on behalf of the Government calling on Satya Ranjan Bakshi and Pulin Behari Dhar, Editor and Printer respectively of "Forward" to show cause why the sentence passed on them for exciting class hatred should not be enhanced. In this case they were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for publishing a letter regarding the Belur train disaster who sentenced the Editor to three months simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine and the Printer to Rs. 1,000 fine. They appealed to the High Court which dismissed the appeal and issued the present rule. Their Lordships enhanced the sentences passed on the Editor to six months rigorous comprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and the Printer to two months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000/-.

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